

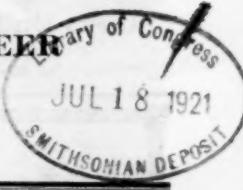
# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
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FORCES



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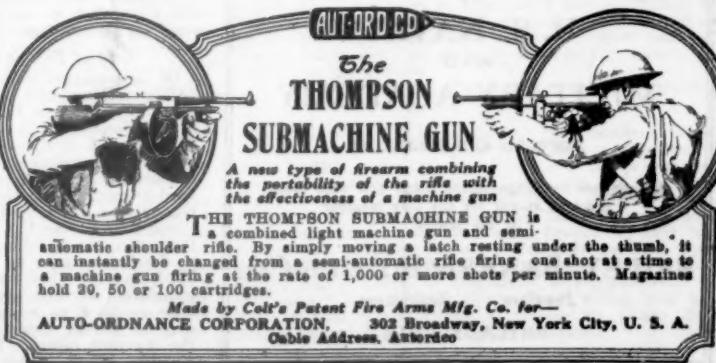
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### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Tryst, by Grace Livingston Hill (J. B. Lippincott Co.: Philadelphia). A fiction story. The heroine goes to New York city from the South, meets a millionaire and later marries him, after having solved the mystery of a murder.

The New Japanese Peril, by Sydney Osborne (The Macmillan Co.: New York). This is chiefly a political discussion, in which the effects of the Anglo-Japanese alliance are considered and an appeal is made to the United States to take a firm stand in the situation. The author, in a foreword, warns the reader that he "makes no claim to consistency in his treatment of various aspects of the subjects discussed."

A Defense of Liberty, by the Hon. Oliver Brett (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). Deals with the origins and tendencies of modern political movements; shows historically how religion and philosophy, war and revolution have been used to buttress the various political systems by which the conservative mind has retained control over humanity.

The merited success of the Handbook for Naval Officers written by Comdr. Frederic V. McNair, U.S.N., has necessitated the publication of a second edition of the work by the D. Van Nostrand Co. of New York city. The first edition of the book was reviewed on page 1570 in our issue of Aug. 28, 1920.

### THE WARRANT GRADE.

*Ineffective as a Reward for Service.*

The grade of warrant officer, writes a master sergeant, was evidently intended as a reward for the old non-commissioned officers who served as officers during the war. But the result has been that few who held the higher paid grades before the war applied for the grade of warrant officers, since it reduced their pay and greatly lengthened the time necessary to serve before becoming eligible for retirement. "Being entitled to separate mess means nothing," says our correspondent, "as practically all are married and have separate quarters and mess. Very few would care to be entitled to a salute. Any added status means an inconvenience. Make the base pay \$150 and the retirement privileges of an enlisted man and all those for whom the grade was intended will apply for the grade."

### Pay of Warrant Grade.

A warrant officer writes that he believes his grade has been in operation long enough to convince everyone that it is not what was intended and that "if something is not done before long most of the old men who have families will have to resign and go into civil life in order to make a living. While the grade is higher than a master sergeant the pay is much lower." He compares pay as follows, for a married man in each grade: In garrison or camp—warrant officer, base pay \$110 monthly, total per year, \$1,320. Master sergeant—base pay \$74; 20 per cent bonus, \$14.80; Class A allotment, \$15 [this allowance is inoperative after July 2, 1921]; two rations per day, \$33.50; clothing (estimated), \$10; laundry, \$2.50; total monthly, \$149.80; per year, \$1,797.60. On detached service the warrant officer has quarters at \$35 added, a monthly total of \$145. The master sergeant has added \$23.50 for quarters and with increased commutation of rations at \$48.50, his total monthly is \$188.30. On recruiting duty the totals are: Warrant officer \$145 monthly; master sergeant \$266.55. The warrant officer retires at the age of sixty-four years with monthly pay of \$115.50. The master sergeant retires at completion of thirty years' service including all double time, with monthly pay of \$93.45. Our correspondent writes: "Since acceptance of position as warrant officer I have not been able to attend a picture show, let alone a theater of high class. When my children are old enough to attend school, from where is the money coming with which to educate them? Every other person in the Army, except the warrant officer, draws the twenty per cent. act of May 18, 1920, for the increased cost of living. Furthermore warrant officers are not eligible to higher promotion. We have to stay in the Army until sixty-four years of age on the present small rate of pay, with no chance for promotion. The warrant grade was given as a reward for excellent service as an officer during the war. Where is the reward? If the bills introduced in the House by Representative Fordney and in the Senate by Senator Townsend were passed, it would give the present and future non-commissioned officers of the Army something to work for. We should at least get the allowances of warrant officers. Mine Planter Service. We are still loyal and think our Government the best in the world, and only think we have probably been overlooked. The action taken on the present bills will either convince us we were right or that we have spent our lives on small pay for nothing."

### Loss of Double Time Toward Retirement.

Of the warrant officers another correspondent writes: "After talking with and communicating with a great many of these men I find that the main reason for dissatisfaction is not the pay and allowances, but the conditions which govern retirement. The warrant officer is neither a commissioned officer nor an enlisted man and not being considered an enlisted man he forfeits all his hard earned double time towards his retirement. It is the opinion of many that if Congress does not feel inclined to grant an increase in pay, dissatisfaction among these men can be eliminated with absolutely no expense to the Government by amending Sec. 4a, act of June 4, 1920, to read that warrant officers may be retired on completion of thirty years' service computing all double time credited as an enlisted man. This would be no expense to the Government and would mean much to the warrant officer. It would raise the morale of the warrant officer, which seems to be very low at present

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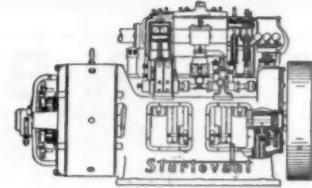
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due to the fact that the majority of them left non-commissioned grades from which they realized pay and allowances which were equal to or better than those which they are now receiving and in addition lost all the highly prized and hard earned double time earned while serving as enlisted men."

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

"An Old-Timer in the Philippine Scout Organization" writes: "If the Philippine Scouts are to remain permanent forces of the United States it is urgently requested that a bill be presented to Congress to fix our standing so that we can receive due consideration and privileges such as the American soldier has. The phrase 'enlisted men' I believe includes men of the Scouts; but according to our present status we are not enjoying the same rights and privileges. Take for example Army Regulations which provide that an enlisted man on duty where there are no public quarters available may, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of War, be paid commutation of quarters at rate of \$15 per month. Many of the non-commissioned staff officers of the Scouts applied for this, but it was not granted, due to the fact that they are not entitled to be furnished separate quarters or commutation therefor."

"The Philippine Scouts have outgrown the purpose for which they were organized and the designation 'Scouts' should be changed. This designation should be given to the wild tribes such as the 'Moro Scouts,' 'Igorote Scouts.' We are now performing duties similar to that of the Regular Army soldier either in the field or in garrison. It has been stated that the employment of natives of the Philippines in a military capacity by the United States authorities appears to date from Sept. 16, 1899, when General Otis authorized Lieutenant Batson, 4th Cav., to raise 100 Macabebes Scouts. On Oct. 18, 1899, General Lawton was authorized to organize two additional companies and to employ them in clearing the swamps about the head of Manila bay of robbers and insurgents and act as scouts for General Lawton's column. Judging from this, the organization was intended only for a short time. Upon reorganizing the Philippine Scouts in Oct. 1, 1901, the designation 'Scouts' should have been dropped and another designation substituted to correspond with the duties performed."

In regard to pay our correspondent compares that of the Philippine Scout and of the American soldier. Pay of the latter runs from first grade, \$74, to seventh grade, \$30; of the Scout soldier from \$33 to \$10. Specialists' pay for the American soldier is \$25 to \$3; for the Scout soldier from \$8 to \$1. Marksmanship qualification carries from \$5 to \$2 for the American soldier, and from \$1.50 to 50 cents for the Scout soldier. This, says our correspondent, causes discontent among the Scout enlisted personnel. Prices in the Philippines are charged equally without regard to nationality or race and irrespective of salary drawn and living costs are so high that a private or n.c.o. with a family to support finds it hard to meet monthly expenses. The present Scout ration, he believes, is entirely inadequate; 64 centavos (32 cents U.S. currency) will not pay a day's meals in a restaurant in any town in the Philippines.

Another objection of our correspondent is that when changing station on Army transports an n.c.o. of the Scouts is not provided with accommodations allowed for the grade he is holding, but is placed in third class; while American n.c.o. officers of all grades are furnished accommodations according to their status. He continues:

"During the Spanish régime there were many of the Filipino people delinquent and ignorant, simply because their rulers were the worst of all in governing the people. But the American people have shown the Filipinos their kindness and esteem and made the Philippines a progressive country in all respects—except pay. The Filipinos always receive less than that of the American.

"As there is no law yet passed by Congress about the retirement of the Scout soldier, there should be a law to provide retirement in twenty years instead of thirty years, straight service, except double time for those who served during the period from Sept. 16, 1899, to July 4, 1902; during the outbreak of Pulajanes in Samar between 1905 and 1906; during expeditions against Moro outlaws in Lanao and Jolo, and some specific expeditions not mentioned above, as a reward for hard work in the field.

"In summary, an American and a Scout soldier both fulfil the same Army regulations and orders; both have the same period and nature of training of field and garrison duties; both receive the same degree of punishment under similar offense; both have the same taste of food, shelter and clothing; they are equally affected by the present high cost of living; they contribute the same life in fostering and preserving the Constitution—therefore it is an injustice to the Philippine Scout soldiers and repugnant to democratic government not to give them the pay, rights and privileges they deserve."

#### Examination for Scout Commissions.

As to examination for commission in the Philippine Scouts this correspondent writes that recent orders prescribe that the examination is similar to the examination for commission in the Regular Army. Sec. 36, act of Feb. 2, 1901 (G.O. No. 9, W.D., Series 1901), provides that "when in the opinion of the President natives of the Philippine Islands shall, by their services and character, show fitness for command," the President is authorized to make provisional appointment to the grade of second lieutenant from such natives. This, our correspondent holds, does not call for educational qualifications. He says: "If the above quoted is intended to fully equip the Filipino regiments with men who show by services and character fitness for command, why not make selection for appointment of the men who are recommended fit for field service, etc., instead of making appointments according to educational qualifications from men who have never been in the military Service? Many enlisted men of the Filipino regiments of to-day enlisted on or after Sept. 16, 1899, and since that time have had no opportunity to continue their study, due to active field service and daily routine duties. But instead devoted most of their spare time to studying military studies applicable to their duties as a soldier. They are, I believe, under the provision, 'by their services and character show fitness for command,' entitled to the consideration of the President for appointment as second lieutenant of Filipino regiments. There are at present quite a number of these old soldiers qualified to be commissioned. Some applied for examination for commission in the Philippine Scouts, but due to limited education were rejected; some were rejected on account of over age. If the above mentioned act cannot be adhered to, why should not the War Department be given authority also to appoint warrant officers among the Filipino

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soldiers, who by their capacity show fitness to be on the job to perform such duty as may be assigned to them?"

#### REDUCTION OF NON-COM. PERSONNEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The recent W.D. Circular 87 gave instructions to reduce the non-commissioned personnel in excess of number authorized by 1920-1921 Tables of Organization. What of the disposition of senior non-commissioned officers transferred from regiments skeletonized into various divisions or corps area, and others who have been on duty in division headquarters, recruit educational centers, schools, details and other places where men of their experiences and qualifications were needed? Will they be reduced and required to take their place where first they started, alongside the recruit? It is a question that naturally has brought about quite a depression among the old time non-com. officers, some nearing retirement and others who by years of faithful service have worked their way, step by step, to the highest grades, which in former years were coveted by every enlisted man with personal pride and ambition.

It has often been said that old, tried N.C. officers were the backbone of the Army. With due respect for every lawful order, we are yet mindful of the fact that the Government has continually held up the chances enlisted men would have in the Service if their conduct should warrant promotion. Surely it cannot be the intention of the War Department to have well tried and specially skilled men return to take the place from which they started when first entering the Army. We believe, and always have had that there is no vocation more honorable than to be a member of an arm whose duty it is to de-

fend our republic; to enforce, when necessary, its laws, nationally as well as internationally. Our military forces are in need of enlisted men with every skilled qualification essential to the making of a first class business or professional man. I am certain this fact cannot be denied by the part the skilled enlisted personnel played during the war, in the offices of administrative departments as well as in the field. Not all qualified men wore insignia of officers during the war. Well trained and trusted N.C. officers added materially to the efficiency of a well trained organization. They took not only pains but a particular pride in doing their duty.

We still hope that there will be some amendment to the circular whereby men of experience and record of service will be considered, not as pleaders but as men who have been put to the test and were and still are competent to perform duties belonging to their grade. Each one of us has a national pride and spirit that has been the backbone of former campaigns. We could not well stand the taunt and humiliation that naturally would follow were we to back down to the bottom, and begin our work anew.

#### TWENTY-ONE YEARS' SERVICE.

As to Circular 87, W.D., another correspondent writes: "It will reduce all surplus N.C.O.'s not absorbed by July 2, 1921, except as provided for N.C.O.'s who held commissions during the war. There are any number of N.C.O.'s that will never be absorbed, particularly master, technical and staff sergeants made surplus when three regiments of Infantry were broken up last September. If vacancies can not be found in the line, transfer them to other branches of the Service, such as Q.M. Corps, Signal Corps, or Engineers, where numerous vacancies are at all times open, which would give men with special qualifications a chance to retain their grades and at the same time be absorbed."

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### RETENTION OF CAMP EUSTIS FOR RAILROAD ARTILLERY.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs last week ordered a favorable report on H.J. Res. 138, to repeal so much of the act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1920, as provides for the sale of Camp Eustis, Va., where experiments are being conducted on heavy railway artillery. The House has passed the resolution, and Coast Artillery officers feel quite confident the bill will become a law. This will relieve considerable anxiety on the part of officers and the War Department that has existed ever since the act of Feb. 28, which directed the sale of Camp Eustis, became a law. Former Secretary of War Baker said that he considered the abandonment of Camp Eustis would be a serious error in the military policy of the country, which could only be corrected subsequently by large expenditures, and in this conviction Secretary Weeks expressed his concurrence in a letter to the House Committee on Military Affairs. Secretary of War Weeks further stated in his letter that Camp Eustis "is the only camp suited in all respects for the training of railroad artillery, which is a branch of the Artillery service that already possesses a large number of guns, prepared for service in France. The armament is being further developed by appropriations provided in the Fortification bill. There seems to be no question that railroad artillery is destined to increase in importance and that the Government should possess a suitable location for the training of at least a nucleus of troops expert in its service." Major Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, summarized his arguments before the committee for the camp's retention by stating that the development of railway artillery permits the United States to effect a radical and far-reaching betterment of its system of seacoast defenses. A secondary but still important field of application will be that of supporting a field army in land operations. He continued: "Unless the United States is prepared to depart advisedly from its established policy of endeavor to maintain an effective system of seacoast defenses, it should foster the development of railway artillery. Probably the most essential requisite in such development is the provision of a training and firing center at which the matériel can be tested and the personnel trained under conditions approximating those that will obtain in actual service. Camp Eustis is the only Government reservation that meets the primary requisites of such a center. No inland reservation can be adapted to meet them, and no other seacoast reservation can be adapted to meet them in the same measure as Camp Eustis. Investigations to date have revealed no site, public or privately owned, that combines more advantage for the purpose than Camp Eustis." General Coe said the camp represented a Government investment of \$11,500,000; since railway armament is destined to play so important a rôle in our system of coast defenses it appeared reasonably certain that if Congress should direct the abandonment of Camp Eustis, it would feel impelled subsequently to reappropriate large sums for the establishment of another training center for the purpose. Camp Bragg and the Aberdeen Proving Grounds have been suggested as possible substitutes for carrying on the same activities in railway artillery as at Camp Eustis, but these were not given serious consideration by the military committees.

### ALLOWANCES FOR RETIRED OFFICERS URGED.

The Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City, Utah, have passed a resolution recommending the passage by Congress of the bills providing for increased compensation of retired officers of the Army, S. 152 and H.R. 3719, which provide that officers retired from active service shall receive seventy-five per cent. of pay and allowances of the rank in which retired. The resolutions further recommend that U.S. Senators and representatives from Utah give their influence and support to the bills. The preamble recites that it has come to the attention of the Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce that pay of retired officers has not been increased since 1908; that they did not participate in the increase pay provided for officers on the active list in 1920; that when pay of active officers was increased by allowance for quarters retired officers did not participate in this; and that as a result "retired officers to-day receive only one-half the emoluments that are received by the officers of the active list although it was the apparent intention of Congress that they should receive three-fourths of the emoluments of an active officer." The cost of living, it is added, has doubled since 1908, the date of last increase of pay of retired officers, which is equivalent to a reduction of fifty per cent. in their pay since that date. The resolution further says: "The Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce realizes that the officers of the Army constitute a class of persons whose lives must be devoted to the defense of the Government; who are deprived of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with any other means of support; who are prohibited by law from engaging in any activities which might increase their income and enable them to accumulate property while on the active list; who are not paid sufficient to permit their saving of money; who, when they are retired on account of injury or age, are able to earn little or nothing for the support of themselves and families. . . . The pay of retired officers should be restored in part to that which formerly existed."

### COATLESS COMFORT FOR ARMY OFFICE WORK.

General Pershing on July 7 inspected the office of the Chief of Infantry. On July 8, officers and enlisted men of that office were working with their coats off in light O.D. shirts, with low collars and black ties. The order permitting the added comfort, it is said, came as a result of General Pershing observing Major R. W. Kingman, U.S. Inf., on duty in the office of the Chief of Infantry, working in a south room where the sun beats in practically the whole day. He was perspiring profusely and General Pershing was heard to remark: "All the civilians in the offices in Washington are working without their coats, and the same privilege ought to be accorded the officers while engaged in office work." Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, lost no time in giving his formal consent, and needless to say the General of the Armies and Chief of Staff won the gratitude of officers and enlisted men on duty in the office of the Chief of Infantry. It is understood the same privilege will be accorded by other chiefs of branches to officers and enlisted men during the excessively hot spell of weather.

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## NOTES OF THE ARMY.

*Revision of Tactical Regulations.*

The preparation of pamphlets pertaining to all tactical regulations, which will include drill regulations, and all regulations having to do with training, is now under way in the War Department. The work is being done in and by the office of The Adjutant General under the general supervision of the War Plans Division, W.D. General Staff. As provided in Sec. 2, G.O. No. 82, W.D., 1919, the actual work of preparing the drafts for the pamphlets is to be performed for the most part in the offices of the chiefs of the branches of the Army having to do particularly with the subject matter of the respective pamphlets. For example, the office of Chief of Infantry will prepare the matter pertaining to Infantry drill, the revolver, the automatic rifle, and the machine gun; the office of Chief of Cavalry everything that pertains to the horse and the pistol and the saber; the office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service will prepare all material pertaining to gas, and the office of the Surgeon General all matter pertaining to sanitation. Later the development of the revision of technical regulations will be taken in hand, but probably not for some months to come. The publications are confined to the loose pamphlet system in compliance with G.O. No. 82.

*Inland Water Transportation.*

The War Department policy to be pursued in connection with inland water transportation facilities will be exactly the same as that now in effect in connection with rail transportation. The War Department has informed the Chief of Engineers and the Quartermaster General. The attention of the latter has been invited especially to the duties of supply of materials, construction and operation and the maintenance of inland waterways facilities in the theater of operations, which will be the same as those prescribed for rail operation.

*Tabards Adopted for Army Bugles.*

The use of tabards attached to bugles or trumpets of company buglers has been authorized by the War Department for all occasions except in the field in time of war. This rectangular banner of silk or cloth hanging from the crook of bugle or trumpet will bear a design of the arm or badge of the organization approved by the War Department for use on the organization color or standard. When the organization has an approved coat-of-arms the tabard will be considered as a rectangular shield, the ratio of height to width being approximately three to two. It will show the devices appearing upon the approved shield, all in proper colors. The crest will not be shown on the tabard. When the organization has an approved badge instead of coat-of-arms, the tabard will be approximately square and will show the badge in proper colors on a background in the color of the branch, unless the badge is itself rectangular in shape, in which case it should occupy the whole tabard without any other background. Owing to limited funds available tabards cannot yet be supplied by the Quartermaster Corps, but cost of them will be considered as an authorized expenditure against regimental band and company funds by an organization desiring them. When method of designing tabards for regiments is in doubt, application for the necessary information should be made to the War Department.

*Pay of Regraded Enlisted Men of Army.*

Further interpretation relative to pay of enlisted men who have been regraded was announced by the War Department on July 11 as follows: An enlisted man holding the grade of sergeant or corporal on June 4, 1920, and regraded as private, 1st class, or private July 1, 1920, under the provisions of G.O. No. 36, W.D., 1920, is entitled from and after July 1, 1920, to pay of the new grade only, plus specialist rating, if any, at the rate provided by the act of June 4, 1920. This conforms to the terms of the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of June 9, 1921, which holds that the regrading of an enlisted man from the grade of sergeant or corporal (grades not abolished by G.O. No. 36) to the grade of private, 1st class, or private, constituted a change in grade which removed the soldier from the benefits of the saving clause of Sec. 4b, act of June 4, 1920. Commanding officers are to initiate action toward adjusting

the pay of all enlisted men concerned, causing proper charges to be made on payrolls or final statements, such charges to cover the period from July 1, 1920. The provisions of Circular No. 411, W.D., 1920, are modified accordingly.

*Economy on Officers' Private Mounts.*

Officers of the Army ordered to duty as students at civilian institutions will not be furnished transportation by the War Department for private mounts to such institutions, nor will stables, forage or care be furnished for such mounts at such institutions at government expense. This rule will be effective until further orders because of the absolute necessity of limiting expenditures to the requirements for essential service. Private mounts of such officers will be stabled, foraged and cared for at government expense, either at their old stations or at the nearest remount depot, as the interests of the Government, as decided by the commanding officers of their old stations, may indicate.

*Remodeling of Field Shoes.*

Arrangements are being made by the Salvage Branch of the Quartermaster Corps to remodel 150,000 pairs of field shoes with and without hob-nails for subsequent issue for garrison use. The iron rim heels and hob-nails will be removed, the uppers dyed to a standard color, and the soles lightened by removing one layer of leather. This work will be accomplished through the salvage facilities at the various base salvage plants. It is estimated that the cost of remodeling each pair of shoes will approximate \$1.50 as a maximum.

*Riding Horses for the Infantry School.*

Arrangements have been made to send to Camp Benning, Ga., for use of the Infantry School 100 riding horses upon which the student officers may learn to ride, as well as to care for the animals. This is in line with the policy of the War Department to teach all line officers to ride and care for horses and mules.

*The Sam Browne Belt.*

With the War Department's order restoring the Sam Browne belt for all commissioned officers, prices of this article of equipment, which had been a drug on the market, immediately began to soar skyward, and all sorts of nondescript belts began to make their appearance. Major Gen. H. L. Rogers, the Quartermaster General of the Army, has decided to issue a standard belt at a moderate price, and has ordered that several patterns be made up, with a view to ultimately adopting one of them for the use of officers. It is the intention to devise a belt which will combine both service and dress features, and to this end the Clothing and Equipment Branch has sent Louis Heuer, leather and equipment expert of the Quartermaster General's Office, to Jeffersonville, Ind., to superintend the manufacture of several different types, one of which will be adopted as the standard for all.

*Sam Browne Belts for School Cadet Corps.*

Sam Browne belts can be worn by instructors or men of cadet corps at military schools, provided the uniform as a whole includes some distinctive mark or insignia to distinguish it from the uniforms of the Regular Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, according to War Department interpretation.

*Selection of Students for Infantry School.*

Nearly all orders have been issued for officers to proceed to Camp Benning as students in the Infantry School for the course opening Oct. 1. Since it is not known how many new officers the Infantry will obtain as a result of the April examinations for second lieutenants, most of whom, if not all, it is desired to send to the Infantry School, it is impossible to determine as yet what officers will be selected to fill out the remaining quota. The number of newly commissioned officers will largely govern how many more of the older commissioned officers will be permitted to attend.

## NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE NOTES.

*General Officers of O.R.C. and National Guard.*

Relative to appointment of general officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the National Guard, the War Department on July 11 announced a policy to be observed in future. A board of general officers is to be convened for the purpose of making recommendations to the Secretary of War relative to the applications for appointment as general officer of the O.R.C. and for federal recognition as general officer of the National Guard. This board will consist of general officers of the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps and the National Guard. Its composition will be determined from time to time with due regard to economy and the availability of members. General officers of the National Guard and the O.R.C. will be detailed as members only with their consent. The board will meet at such times as there are a sufficient number of cases for its consideration to justify assembling. The applications or recommendations of all eligible persons for appointment or promotion to a grade of general officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps will be referred to the board for recommendation, accompanied by all available records and report of examination. If the appointment as a general officer of any section of the O.R.C. is under consideration the recommendation of the chief of the corresponding branch of the Army will be referred to and considered by the board. The board's findings and recommendations will be transmitted by The Adjutant General of the Army to the Chief of Staff for consideration by the Secretary of War. Prior to the federal recognition of any general officer of the National Guard his complete records, with report of any examination held, will be transmitted to the board by the Chief of Militia Bureau, accompanied by the latter's recommendation. The board's findings and recommendations will be transmitted by The Adjutant General of the Army to the Chief of Staff for consideration by the Secretary of War. Should a general officer of the National Guard be granted federal recognition subject to subsequent examination under Sec. 75, National Defense Act, and regulations made thereunder, the report of the examination, with all other records and the recommendation of the Chief of Militia Bureau, will be similarly placed before the board for recommendation and will be forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary of War.

*Instructing Reserve Officers at Camps.*

The War Department has extended authority to corps area commanders to order to active duty, with their consent, and to relieve therefrom such Reserve officers as may have been selected by commanders for active duty as instructors at citizens' military training camps. If a commanding officer has no exact record of the prior commissioned service of the Reserve officer whom he de-

sires to order to active duty he is to apply at once to The Adjutant General for statement of such service. Reserve officers will have a thorough physical examination upon reporting for duty. Upon relief from active duty they will have opportunity to sign a certificate that to the best of their knowledge and belief there has been no change in physical qualifications during the tour of active duty. If declining to give such certificate, Reserve officers will undergo physical examination and certificates will be forwarded to corps area or department commanders to be noted. In any case where disease or injury contracted while on active duty is recorded notification will be forwarded to The Adjutant General. Where Reserve officers are relieved for misconduct, inefficiency or other unfitness the reports are to be forwarded to corps area or department commanders and commanding generals will cause investigation to be made if deemed necessary or as directed by higher authority. If investigation is conclusive the report will be forwarded to the War Department with recommendations for discharge. In all other cases a suitable board of officers will be convened to further investigate and make recommendation. The Reserve officer whose fitness is under investigation is to be informed of the alleged inefficiency, misconduct or unfitness and to have opportunity for hearing before the board, either in person, by counsel, or by brief, as he may elect. When practicable one or more Reserve officers are to be members of the board. The board's proceedings, together with the action and recommendation of the convening authority, will be forwarded to the War Department.

*Commissions in N.G. for Retired Regulars.*

Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of Militia Bureau, has disseminated the information to the adjutants general of the states that the Judge Advocate General of the Army has rendered an opinion that retired officers and retired warrant officers and enlisted men may accept commissions in the National Guard and be federally recognized as National Guard officers, provided they are otherwise qualified. Under such commission, however, their retired pay and allowances will be suspended while on active duty in the Federal service. Enlisted men on the active list of the Regular Army cannot legally accept commissions in the National Guard, even though detailed as sergeant-instructors, according to the opinion of the Judge Advocate General.

## POWERS INVITED TO DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

The State Department on July 10 announced that President Harding had approached Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan with informal but definite inquiries as to whether it would be agreeable to them to take part in a conference on the subject of the question of the limitation of armament, such meeting to be held in Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon. If the proposal is found to be acceptable formal invitations to such a conference are to be issued. The President also suggested that the Powers especially interested in Pacific and Far Eastern problems should undertake, in connection with this conference, the consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East. China has been invited to take part in the discussion. On July 11 the British government accepted the invitation, and it was said in a press dispatch from London that Premier Lloyd George, A. J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council; Admiral Lord Beatty, Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty; and Sir Lansing Worthington Evans, Secretary for War, may be delegates. The French government accepted the invitation on the same day, Premier Briand to head the delegation; while the Italian government also announced its acceptance. China, through the Chinese Minister at Washington, has urged that it be included in the conference. Japan is reported to have formally accepted the disarmament proposal, but has deferred announcing its decision as to joining in the consideration of Pacific and Far Eastern problems. A press dispatch from Washington says that President Harding may suggest that the conference begin its deliberations on Nov. 11, Armistice Day, as to commence earlier would scarcely be practicable in view of the time necessary for preparation by this Government and the foreign Powers.

## STAFF AND CONGRESS CO-OPERATION SOUGHT.

Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., accompanied by Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., Executive Assistant, on July 14 called on the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the House Committee on Military Affairs, and exchanged pledges of co-operation on matters affecting the Army. The visit of the two officers was not pre-arranged. To the Senate Committee General Pershing is quoted as saying: "We regard the Committees on Military Affairs as very important parts of the Military Establishment of the United States. We are asking that you give us the advantage of your experience and knowledge of military affairs, and we shall do likewise. We shall endeavor to carry out your will, as expressed by the law, and hope for most friendly relations." The General added that the "latchstring" of the General Staff headquarters was always out for committee members. Chairman Wadsworth replied that General Pershing's expressions were "very satisfactory and satisfying assurances." Senator Robinson added that Generals Pershing and Harbord had the good-will of every member of the committee and of every member of Congress." The House committee was in session when the officers called, but suspended the session and for some time informally discussed with them the good results which General Pershing said he felt would result from harmony and close relationships. Referring later to the visit Chairman Kahn of the committee, said "that no other Chief of Staff had ever made such a call." "The visit was a revelation and a joy," he said. "General Pershing, who was most cordially received, told us of a very earnest desire on his part to co-operate with the committee. In thanking the General for coming to see us I told him I wished to assure him that the committee was only too glad to co-operate with him and make the Army worthy of the United States."

## MEETING OF JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARD.

The Joint Army and Navy Board met at the Navy Department on June 14. The members of the board are Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. William G. Haan, director War Plans Division, and Brig. Gen. Henry Jersey, director Operations Division, W.D. General Staff; Admiral R. E. Coontz, chief of Naval Operations; Vice Admiral C. C. Williams and Capt. W. C. Cole, U.S.N. Members of the board declined to disclose the questions which were considered at the meeting.

## RETIREMENTS.

Retirements in the U.S. Navy on account of physical disability incurred in line of duty are announced by the Navy Department as follows: Lieut. Comdr. Ernest F. Buck, June 28; Lieut. Carl S. Ziesel, Med. Corps, Dental Service, June 7, and Lieut. (j.g.) Gilbert A. Jones, June 24.

Col. William D. Cosby, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will be retired July 18, 1921, on account of the age limit. He was born in Massachusetts July 18, 1851, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army Dec. 3, 1883; was promoted captain in 1888, and during the war with Spain he served as major and brigade surgeon of Volunteers. He was promoted major and surgeon, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901; lieutenant colonel Jan. 1, 1909, and colonel April 23, 1904. He was appointed a temporary major general Aug. 27, 1918.

In announcing the retirement of Master Sergt. Harry Potter, Engineer School Detachment, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., Col. M. M. Patrick, commanding the school, in G.O. 5, July 5, 1921, says: "Master Sergeant Potter has served twenty-six years, five months and four days and has a credit of three years, seven months and eleven days double time, making a total of thirty years and fifteen days on July 1, 1921. He enlisted July 2, 1889, in Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, and has served the entire period, with the exception of one month and twenty-three days in the Signal Corps, with various engineer organizations. For each enlistment he was given a character of 'excellent' upon discharge. The record of Master Sergeant Potter may be held up as an excellent example for all men. It has been characterized by loyal and highly efficient service, and he may rest assured that the congratulations upon his successful career in active service, as well as the good wishes of the entire command for the future, accompany him upon his retirement to civil life. This order will be read to all members of the command at the first retreat formation after its receipt."

## COL. HENRY P. McCAIN TO RETIRE.

Col. Henry P. McCain, U.S.A., Adjutant General's Department, on duty as adjutant, 6th Corps Area, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and ranking colonel in the A.G.D., has submitted his application for retirement, after more than forty years' service. He will in all probability be retired in rank of major general, although his tour as The Adjutant General lacked fourteen days of the four years required in the act of June 4, 1920. Following his relief as The A.G. of the Army in September, 1918, Colonel McCain, as a temporary major general of the line, commanded the divisional post at Camp Devens, Mass. In the retirement of Colonel McCain the active list will lose one of its most efficient officers, who has been notable for his energy, progressiveness, and also for his modesty. In every post of duty and particularly during the brilliant four years as The A.G., he has claimed little for himself, but considered himself a member of a great organization and of a splendid team in which he took tremendous pride.

Nothing could be more fittingly said of Colonel McCain's service than what was said by former Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs during the World War, upon the occasion of the presentation of a silver pitcher and tray by the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Oct. 30, 1919, as the inscription reads, "as an evidence of their high regard for him as a soldier and in appreciation of his great efficiency and uniform courtesy while he was The Adjutant General of the Army." Mr. Chamberlain said, in part:

"From 1900, when General McCain went into the office of The A.G., he performed almost entirely the duties pertaining to that corps, until Aug. 26, 1918, when he was transferred to the line. General McCain, on his return from the Philippine Islands, stood a competitive examination with all of the captains in the Army and won over all a position in The A.G. Office, being appointed later as The A.G. of the Army, and holding that position in August, 1918, when he was transferred to Camp Devens. In whatever capacity General McCain served he not only proved his efficiency, but he won the heart of every one who had anything to do with him. When the Mexican embroilie occurred, General McCain was A.G., and it will be remembered that the whole Military Establishment was in a state of chaos. It became necessary to mobilize and Federalize the National Guard and to arrange for a volunteer force, and it was General McCain's energy and efficiency which enabled this work to be done, bringing it almost from a state of total unpreparedness to a state of splendid efficiency when the Army was finally mobilized.

"We usually think of military man as a severe man. We think of a courageous man as an unapproachable man, but, my friends, General McCain was neither severe nor unapproachable. There was no one who could not approach him and feel that whatever he desired to know, the information would be imparted promptly and with chivalrous courtesy and kindness. When he was transferred to command a training division there was not a man in the Senate or in the House who did not feel a sense of shock at the change; I say that without questioning the purpose of the Military Establishment or the efficiency or ability of General McCain's successor; but here was a man who had mobilized the Army for the Mexican border and had done it splendidly; here was a man who had been in The A.G. Department from 1900 until 1918, whose ability was conceded and acknowledged by everybody, transferred in a night to command a division, and everybody knew that that was not his particular line of duty. Some of us took the liberty of going to General McCain—I among the rest—and suggesting to him that if his friends could do anything to keep him where he had performed such splendid service, they would be glad to do it; but like the true soldier and man he is, he said, 'I am, first, a soldier, and whatever command I receive I obey.' I think it is well that we present General McCain with this testimonial of our appreciation of his uniform courtesy and his general efficiency and the splendid service he has rendered to his country. It could not be made to a worthier man and a braver soldier nor to a more magnificient specimen of the citizenship of America."

Colonel McCain was awarded the D.S.M. for especially meritorious and conspicuous service in administering the Adjutant General's Department during the early period of the World War.

Colonel McCain was born in Mississippi Jan. 23, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1885, when

he was promoted in the Army second Lieutenant, 3d Inf. He was promoted first lieutenant, 21st Inf., in 1892; transferred to 14th Infantry in March of the same year; promoted captain March 2, 1899, and was appointed major and assistant adjutant general Nov. 9, 1900. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1901 and colonel April 23, 1904. He was appointed a temporary major general Aug. 27, 1918.

Colonel McCain's first service in the Army after graduation was on frontier duty at Fort Shaw, Mont., and from there he went to Fort Snelling, Minn. Among subsequent duties he was P.M.S. and T. at the Louisiana State University; was on duty at Wallace, Idaho, in the fall of 1892 during the miners' strike; was acting assistant A.G., District of the Lynn Canal, Dyea, Alaska, from March to May, 1898. He sailed for service in the Philippines May 25, 1898, and was acting assistant A.G. of the 1st Brigade, and later (in the same campaign) of the 2d Division and of the 1st Division of the Sub Army Corps, at Cavite and Manila. He was present at the attack on Manila Aug. 13, 1898. He was acting chief commissary, Department of the Columbia, during the latter part of 1898; was captain and acting judge advocate, Dept. of the Columbia, from Jan. 14, 1899, to Nov. 9, 1900. He was on duty in the A.G.O., December, 1900, to August, 1903, and was then detailed to the General Staff; was chief of staff, Department of Mindanao, August, 1903, to February, 1904. Subsequent service included duty in the A.G.O., Washington, 1904, and as A.G. of Philippines Department.

Colonel McCain was appointed The Adjutant General of the Army with rank of brigadier general Aug. 27, 1914, and was advanced to the rank of major general in that office Oct. 16, 1917. He was appointed a temporary major general of the line Aug. 27, 1918, and was assigned to command the 12th Division at Camp Devens, Mass. After being demoted to colonel he resumed duties in the A.G. Department and his last station was at Fort Sheridan, Ill., as adjutant, 6th Corps Area.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Albert Sydney McLemore, U.S.M.C., died early June 14, 1921, at the naval hospital, San Francisco, from cancer of the stomach. He leaves a wife and daughter, who reside in Washington. Colonel McLemore, who at the time of his death was assistant adjutant and inspector, was born May 23, 1869, in Franklin, Tenn. He was appointed a midshipman in the Navy Sept. 7, 1885, and he resigned April 29, 1887. He was reappointed a midshipman May 23, 1897; was graduated from the Naval Academy and was transferred to the Marine Corps and commissioned a second lieutenant July 1, 1893. After serving in successive grades he was appointed an assistant adjutant and inspector with the rank of colonel Aug. 29, 1916. Colonel McLemore served with the 1st Marine Battalion, North Atlantic Fleet, during the Spanish-American War, and took part in the defense of Camp McCalla, Guantánamo, Cuba. He was appointed a captain, by brevet, for distinguished conduct and heroic service in the presence of the enemy at Guantánamo, Cuba, March 18, 1901, from June 11, 1898. Colonel McLemore served at practically all of the posts of the Marine Corps and on various vessels of the Navy. During the World War he was on duty at Headquarters, Marine Corps, as the officer in charge of recruiting and publicity, and was given a special letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy for the distinguished service he rendered in this connection. At the time of his death, he was serving in the Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., as the assistant adjutant and inspector of that department, and as executive assistant to the commanding general of the department.

Lieut. Col. Charles P. Hunt, Penn. N.G., superintendent of the Government rifle range at Essington, near Philadelphia, died July 8, 1921, at a hospital as a result of injuries received in a collision between his automobile and a street car. Colonel Hunt was hurled from his machine and landed in a ditch partly filled with water. His skull was fractured. Colonel Hunt formerly commanded the 1st Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Major Sheldon H. Wheeler, Air Ser., U.S.A., commandant of Luke Field at Honolulu, H.T., and Sergt. Thomas A. Kelley, Air Ser., were both killed on July 13, 1921, when the airplane in which they were making a flight fell to earth. The gasoline tank exploded, burning both men. Major Wheeler was born April 6, 1889, in Vermont and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., June 12, 1914, and was assigned to the 25th Infantry. He was assigned to the aviation section of the Signal Corps Sept. 3, 1916, and was transferred to the Cavalry Jan. 13, 1917. While at Columbus, N.M., during the Mexican border troubles some years ago, he was given charge of the aerial operations in Mexico and there he did some of his best reconnaissance work. To him and to Capt. P. L. Farron fell the lot of carrying the mails and dispatches from Columbus, the supply base, to Colonia Dublan, General Pershing's headquarters. Some members of the punitive expedition believed the then Captain Wheeler would never leave Mexico alive, because of the tremendous risks he took in scouting and while on reconnaissance. He frequently made landings in rough and rocky country where the odds always were in favor of dashing a machine to pieces. Two of Major Wheeler's Airedales frequently made the voyage with him from Pershing's base to the border. The Major was married several years ago to a Miss Wester, of San Antonio, Texas. Major Wheeler was transferred to the Air Service this year.

The funeral of Capt. Lloyd Williams, U.S.M.C., who was killed in action at the Bois de Béleau in June, 1918, was held at his old home in Berryville, Va., on July 14, 1921. The services were attended by Major Gen. Wendell C. Neville and delegation of officers from Marine Corps headquarters, and the officers and men of his old company, of the 5th Regiment of Marines, went from Quantico to pay tribute to their former commander. Captain Williams was one of the most popular of Marine officers and was well known throughout the Service. He left a wife and one child, who reside at Berryville.

Dr. Ira C. Whitehead, an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy, Aug. 12, 1861, to March 16, 1865; and again from Feb. 16, 1875, to June 30, 1876, died at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, July 11, 1921. He was eighty-eight years old on June 28, and had been a beneficiary at the home since March, 1920. He was a graduate of Princeton University, class of '53; and of the Berkshire Medi-

cal School. He practiced his profession in Walden, Orange county, N.Y., for many years.

Hon. James L. Cooper died in Portland, Ore., July 3, 1921, after a lingering illness of several months. Mr. Cooper was the father of Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., wife of Major George M. Parker, Jr., U.S.A., stationed at Gatun, Canal Zone, and uncle of Major Avery J. Cooper, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Mr. Cooper, who was eighty years old at the time of his death, was an old resident of Oregon, coming there in the early pioneer days. He was one of seven brothers who have all been long residents of Oregon, and five of whom survive him. "He was a public spirited man," writes a correspondent, "widely known throughout the state, and always actively interested in all national, state and local affairs. He was dearly beloved by all who knew him. Besides Mrs. Parker he leaves six other children, all of whom reside in Oregon and Washington. Mrs. Parker was with him at the time of his death."

Edmund Fielding Lawson, father of the wife of Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, U.S.N., ret'd., and grandfather of the wife of Mr. John T. Knoblauch, Jr., former captain, 20th Field Art., U.S.A., died Feb. 7, 1921, at Gainesville, Fla.

The infant daughters of Major John B. Thompson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Thompson, died at Fort Riley, Kas., this week; Katherine Morris Thompson on July 9, and Nina Cameron Thompson on July 14. They were eleven months old and were the granddaughters of Col. George H. Cameron, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cameron.

Mrs. James West Pegram, mother of Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnston, wife of Captain Johnston, U.S.N., died at her home in Richmond, Va., on July 13, 1921.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major John B. Wogan, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Grace McLain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McLain, were married in Asheville, N.C., recently in St. Lawrence Catholic Church in the presence of a large assembly of friends and relatives. Father Louis Bour officiated at the ceremony and at the solemn high mass which followed. The church was beautifully decorated with masses of pink phlox, ferns and palms. The ushers were Capt. Breckenridge Wade and Lieut. Charles Teunert. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Cooper, and little Miss Jane Overman Norvell was flower girl. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a robe of white duchess satin, with trimmings of pearls and girdled in orange blossoms, the court train falling from her shoulders. Her veil, which was of Brussels lace, fell to the end of the court train. It was arranged from a Russian head dress effect of rose point lace and was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. The train was carried by the small train bearer, Master Donald Coleman. The best man was Mr. Maurice Wogan, of New Orleans, brother of Major Wogan. A wedding breakfast was given at the Manor for the bridal party immediately following the ceremony by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McLain. Major and Mrs. Wogan left during the afternoon for a bridal trip to Canada and through the West to Winnipeg, then to Colorado. After Sept. 1 they will be at home at Fort Sill. Mrs. Wogan wore a smart traveling suit of French blue tweed, with accessories to match, and a corsage of orchids.

Major Michael A. Dailey, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Joann Margaret O'Brien were married at St. Joseph's Church, Paris, on June 25, 1921.

Major George W. Graham, U.S.A., and Gertrude Mills Laurson, daughter of Mrs. Albert L. Mills and the late Major General Mills, U.S.A., were married at Washington, D.C., on June 29, 1921.

The Amaro News, Coblenz, Germany, notes a service wedding of unusual brilliancy at Coblenz on June 18, 1921, when Major William A. McCulloch was married to Miss Florence Sumner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Sumner, of Asheville, N.C., and sister of Capt. Wilbur B. Sumner, aid to Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, in command of the A.F. in G. The ceremony, which took place in the Church of the Palace, was performed by Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook and was witnessed by a large assemblage of Army people. The bride was given away by her brother. The best man was Lieut. Robert A. Schow; matron of honor, Mrs. Edward A. Sturges, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Sturges, and the ushers, Capt. Francis M. Brennan and John L. Murphy. Lieuts. William K. McKittrick, C. F. Hudson and James C. Rickner. The bride's dress was of chiffon satin, embroidered in pearls, and a tulle veil with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a large bouquet of white roses. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Coblenzerhof. A large wedding cake, which was decorated with American flags, was cut by the bride with her husband's sword. Immediately after the reception Major and Mrs. McCulloch left for a two-weeks' visit to various parts of Europe. On their return they were to occupy quarters at Fort Ehrenbreitstein. Major McCulloch is in command of the 1st Brigade Machine Gun Training Center. The bride arrived from Coblenz from Asheville on June 15.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Capt. Joseph E. Brewster, U.S.M.C., and Miss Ethel Allen, at Salt Lake, Utah, on June 1, 1921. Following a wedding breakfast Capt. and Mrs. Brewster left for New York city, from whence they sailed for Haiti, where Captain Brewster is on duty with the Gendarmerie. Mrs. Brewster is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Allen, of Salt Lake.

Capt. Daniel C. Hutton, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Florence A. May were married at Fort Douglas, Utah, on July 7, 1921. The ceremony, which took place in the post chapel, was performed by Chaplain Earle M. Stigens, U.S.A., assisted by Rev. Mark Rifenbark, of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Salt Lake. Capt. and Mrs. Hutton left for San Francisco immediately after the ceremony. They are to sail from there for the Philippines on July 20.

The marriage of Miss Helen M. Berry, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lucien G. Berry, U.S.A., to Capt. Edward S. Garner, Inf., U.S.A., son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Edward S. Garner, of St. Joseph, Mo., took place July 6, 1921, at half past eight o'clock at the home of Major and Mrs. J. W. Sherwood, of 2043 Park road, Washington, D.C. Her only attendants were her sister, Mrs. J. W. Sherwood, as matron of honor and little Emily Sherwood as flower girl. An informal reception for relatives and intimate friends followed the ceremony. They left immediately to spend Captain Garner's month's

leave in Atlantic City, where their address will be the Brighton. Mrs. E. P. Nichols, aunt of Captain Garner, and a well known member of St. Joseph society, attended the wedding.

St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, Washington, D.C., on July 6, 1921, was the scene of a pretty wedding, when Capt. Edwin H. Johnson, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Pauline Marie Spangler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Spangler, were united in marriage by the Rev. John T. Huddle. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a handsome gown of white canton crépe, with a picture hat of the same material. She carried a bridal bouquet of orchids and stephanotis. Miss Carlene Willis Huddle was the maid of honor. The bride's sister, little Miss Katherine Spangler, acted as flower girl. She strewed rose petals from her flower basket in the bride's path. Capt. William H. Johnson, U.S.A., brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Fred H. Spangler, brother of the bride, and Mr. Frank Moore, cousin of the bridegroom. A special musical program was rendered. The ceremony was followed by an informal reception at the home of the bride's parents for the immediate families and the bridal party. Later Capt. and Mrs. Johnson left for a trip North, the latter wearing a dark blue suit and hat to match and a corsage bouquet of orchids. Upon their return they will be stationed at Camp Meade.

An interesting wedding, which took place at Camp Pike, Ark., July 2, 1921, when Miss Bernice Smith, daughter of Col. H. C. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith, was married to Capt. George W. Gering, Sig. Corps, U.S.A. It was a military wedding and the altar was decorated in flowers and ferns and the regimental colors. Miss Louise West was the bride's only attendant. Capt. and Mrs. Gering left for Hot Springs, Ark. The wedding, which was to have taken place in the fall, was advanced on account of Colonel Smith's appointment in Washington, D.C., as assistant to General Dawes. Col. and Mrs. Smith have left for Washington.

The marriage of Capt. Farragut F. Hall, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Laubach, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Howard L. Laubach, Inf., U.S.A., June 29, 1921, at the home of the bride's parents in Fort Sam Houston, Texas, which we briefly noted in our issue of July 9, page 1198, was a very prominent event. Bishop W. T. Capers, of the Episcopal diocese of West Texas, read the marriage service and there was a special program of wedding music, which included a stringed orchestra directed by Band Leader Majewski, of the 23d Infantry band. The attendants were Miss Esther von Rosenberg, of Austin, bridesmaid; Mrs. John Creag Pugh, of Shreveport, La., matron of honor; Miss Lillian Corcoran, of Boston, Mass., maid of honor; Catherine Corcoran, flower girl; Hugh Caldwell, of Dallas, Texas, groomsman, and Capt. Frank E. Barber, U.S.A., best man. For the ceremony the couple stood before an improvised altar at one end of the drawing room which was artistically decorated with ferns and flowers. The bride's gown of maojoung satin, real lace and moire chiffon was fashioned with a long waisted bodice embroidered in seed pearls with lace sleeves and finished at the waist line with a sash of satin. The skirt was made with panels of chiffon embroidered in pearls, over an underdress of satin with cascade draperies of the real lace on each hip. The long court train of satin was embroidered in pearls and caught to the shoulders with a band of real lace. The bridal veil of tulle was caught to the coiffure with a Russian écrinot of real lace and sprays of orange blossoms which had been worn by the bride's mother on her wedding day. A shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley completed the costume. Following the ceremony a reception was held. Receiving in the drawing room with the bridal couple, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, were Col. and Mrs. Laubach and George Hall, of Evansville, Ind., father of the bridegroom. In the dining room a color note of pink, white and green was featured in the decorations. Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman and Mrs. Raymond Metcalfe served salad. On a table at one side of the room, rested the bride's cake, a large ring shaped confection embossed in lilies of the valley and roses at the sides and surmounted by a heart of the same flowers. Serving the cake were Mrs. Pugh, Miss Esther von Rosenberg, Miss Lillian Corcoran, Mrs. H. L. Corcoran and Mrs. Edgar Jadin. Mrs. John L. Bullis presided at the coffee table assisted by Miss Dorothy McKee. Punch was served in the long reception hall where Shasta daisies and ferns were prettily arranged for decorations. Serving punch were Mrs. Hanson E. Ely, Mrs. C. Cornelius Jadin, Misses Katherine Harrison, Mildred McRae and Adelaide Poore. Capt. and Mrs. Hall left during the evening for Ashfield, Mass., to spend some time at the home of the bridegroom's family.

Mrs. Fannie Henry Benton announces the marriage of her daughter, Louise, to Capt. William Harold Joiner, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., on July 4, 1921, at Seale, Ala. At home Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

The marriage of Miss Sue Frances Jarvis, daughter of Mrs. Hector Lee Ball, of Orlando, Fla., to Lieut. Comdr. Clifford Erland Kelly, Med. Corps, U.S.N., was solemnized July 5, 1921, at the Church of the Ascension, Norfolk, Va., Rev. J. Scott Meredith officiating. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Thomas C. Jarvis, wore a traveling gown of blue cloth embroidered in gold, and carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Lucille Widgeman, of Eastville, Va., was maid of honor. Misses Clarice A. Webster and Alice L. Cummings were bridesmaids. Lieut. C. C. Atwood, U.S. Naval Aviation Corps, was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Comdr. John Walker and Charles Linsley, U.S.N. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kelly left late in the afternoon for Boston and New York, and on their return will make their home for the present at 405 Westover avenue.

Col. Benjamin Clarke Morse, U.S.A., and Mrs. Morse announce the marriage of their daughter, Jessie Jane, to Lieut. Edward Hayward Raymond, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on June 30, 1921, at Corozal, CZ.

Mrs. James Robert King announces the marriage of her daughter, Betty, to Lieut. John Taylor Ward, U.S. Cav., on May 21, 1921, at Kansas City, Mo. At home after Aug. 1 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. John Bartlett Hess, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Blanche Gale Kneeland, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Kneeland, Battle Creek, Mich., on July 6, 1921. The Rev. William G. Studwell, rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, performed the wedding ceremony. Capt. Stewart Zimmerman, U.S.A., acted as best man. Miss Dorothy Kneeland, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, with Miss Carolyn Flemming and Mrs. Edwin McLogan as bridesmaids. Little Julia Ann Torongo was the flower girl. The bride was given in marriage by her father, H. L. Kneeland. The ceremony was performed with the Episcopal ring service, in the presence of about 100 guests. The bride was gowned in ivory satin François,

with trimmings of duchess lace and pearl ornaments. She carried a bouquet of white bridal roses, swansonia, lilies of the valley, and sweetheart roses, with ribbon bow and long ends of ribbon. A long tulle veil, caught around the crown with orange blossoms, completed her costume. The wedding gifts were numerous and from a wide circle of friends. The father and mother of the bridegroom, Col. John H. Hess, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hess, are stationed in the Philippines, and were unable to be present at the wedding. Following the ceremony the newly married couple left for a northern trip, after which they will make their home in Columbus, Ga., the bridegroom being connected with the Infantry School at Camp Benning, nearby.

Lieut. Carl Frederick Duffner, U.S.A., and Miss Bertha Mildred Wynn were married at the home of the bride in Columbus, Ga., on June 30, 1921. Quantities of cut flowers, ferns and southern smilax adorned the apartments open to the guests. An improvised altar was erected before the fireplace, consisting of ferns and graduated pedestals holding crystal baskets and vases of Shasta daisies and asparagus fern. Appropriate wedding music was played. Miss Jessye Ryder, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor and Lieut. A. S. Abel acted as best man for Lieutenant Duffner. In the hallway were Lieutenants Wilson, Pearson, Laumeister and Honnen, who stood with crossed sabers, forming an arch under which passed the bridal party. The ring bearer was little Miss Allie Ruth Pharris, who was fairylike in her dress of white, hand embroidered organdy and lace over pink silk, with pink ribbons, silk stockings and white slippers. She carried the ring embedded in a pink rose. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Rucker, of the Rose Hill Baptist Church, performed the impressive ring ceremony. The bride wore a wedding gown of white canton crépe, with bands of silver lace and silver ornaments, with large picture hat of white silk horsehair and maline. She wore a strand of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses tied with white tulle and showered with swansonia. Following the ceremony, an informal reception was held, and refreshments were served. The bride changed her wedding gown for a going-away suit of dark blue tricotine, braided, with blouse of georgette. Her hat was a small model of black straw and her slippers of black satin. Amidst a shower of rice, old shoes and good wishes the young couple left for Savannah, Ga., to take a steamer to New York, the wedding journey to include Washington and a visit to the bridegroom's mother in Philadelphia, after which they will go to Plattsburgh, N.Y., where Lieutenant Duffner has been assigned to temporary duty. After Sept. 1 they will be stationed at Camp Dix, N.J. "Mrs. Duffner," writes a correspondent, "is the only daughter of the late Mr. B. Franklin and Mrs. Donie Harrington Wynn. She has a host of friends who regret her departure to a distant city. Lieutenant Duffner is the only son of Mrs. Louise Duffner, of Philadelphia, Pa. He is a member of the 1920 class, U.S.M.A., and for the past nine months has been stationed at Camp Benning, Ga. He has made many warm friends in Columbus. The good wishes of hosts of friends will follow them everywhere they go."

Lieut. David Ayres Depue Ogden, U.S.A., son of the late Sidney M. Ogden, of Newark, N.J., was married on June 30, 1921, to Miss Pauline Bennett Wright, the niece of Mr. and Mrs. Siba Bennett at their plantation home, Bennett Hall, Pine Bluff, Ark., before a small company of relatives and intimate friends. Miss Wright comes from one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the South. She is a direct descendant of Major Benjamin Wright, 39th Inf., U.S.A., who served through the war of 1812 and the Mexican War; and Capt. John Wright, of the 2d Georgia Regiment, Georgia Line, of Revolutionary fame. Lieutenant Ogden was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in November, 1918, and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. He is the grandson of the late Chief Justice David A. Depue, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon embroidered with pearls and veil of rose point, draped from a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried white roses. The maid of honor, Miss Georgia Hays Craig, cousin of the bride, wore pink crépe and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. Capt. Robert D. Ingalls, of the 6th Engineers, Camp Pike, was the best man. Lieut. and Mrs. Ogden left for Canada, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott Greyson, of Washington, Pa., at their summer camp, Bala, Ontario. On their return they will be at home at the Marne Apartments, Camp Pike, Ark.

Lieut. Joseph Albert Sullivan, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Ewing Parks, of Louisville, Ky., were married July 6, 1921, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Robert Brown Bell, in Jackson, Mich., in the presence of the immediate family and a few intimate friends. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Robert Moorman Parks, of New York and Louisville. There were no attendants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. A. Griffith, of the First Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a charming frock of white organdy, trimmed with some real lace which was a family heirloom, and a white hat. Her bouquet was of Ophelia roses and she carried the handkerchief which was carried by her mother at her wedding. The house was decorated in pink gladiolas and Shasta daisies. After an informal luncheon, Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan left for Evans Lake, Mich., to go from there to Detroit and New York. After Aug. 1 they will be at home at Edgewood, Md., where Lieutenant Sullivan is stationed. Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Katherine Miller, of Chicago; Mrs. Louise Parks Richards, of Anderson, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Harris Allen, of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; and Dr. and Mrs. Curtis Later, of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hamelink, of Lansing, and Miss Ethel Herron, of Avon, N.Y.

First Lieut. John Edwin Leahy, 3d Cav., U.S.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Miss Louise Bernardine Muller were married at the post chapel on July 13, 1921, by the Rev. Father Wallace. The bride was attended by Miss Ellen King Leahy, sister of Lieutenant Leahy. The bridegroom was attended by Capt. Thomas W. Herren, 3d Cav., as best man. After the ceremony a luncheon was served at the Van Ness Hotel, Burlington, which a few immediate friends attended. The bridegroom graduated from the U.S.M.A., West Point, in the class of November, 1918, and from the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, in 1920. After a brief honeymoon spent in Montreal, Boston and New York, the couple will reside at New Haven, Conn., where the bridegroom expects to take a course of engineering at Yale University.

The wedding of Ensign Edward P. Wilson, U.S.N., to Miss Ethel F. Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wells, of Annapolis, Md., took place at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church in that city on July 12, 1921, Rev. Dr. Edward D. Johnson, the rector, officiating. Mrs. E. F. Enright was the matron of honor and Lieutenant Enright was the best man. Following the

ceremony Ensign and Mrs. Wilson left on a honeymoon trip, which is to include a visit to Milwaukee. Upon their return East they are to reside at Newport, R.I., where Ensign Wilson has been assigned to duty.

Ensign Robert P. Lewis, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Roe Caldwell, daughter of Mrs. Albert Lyon, of Washington, D.C., were married at New York city, July 8, 1921, in Grace Church. Miss Helen K. Belknap attended the bride, and Ensign Joseph C. Huske, U.S.N., was best man.

A fashionable wedding at Southampton, Long Island, N.Y., July 9, 1921, was that of William Sheffield Cowles, Jr., the son of Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowles, and a nephew of the late ex-President Roosevelt, and Miss Margaret Alwyn Kreh, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin W. Kreh. The ceremony was performed in the little Church of St. Andrew on the Dunes, by Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody. The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by her sister, Mrs. Stuart L. Wing, as matron of honor. The Misses Dorothy Duncan and Helen Lee were the bridesmaids. Mr. Cowles had his cousin, Theodore Douglas Robinson, as his best man, and the ushers were Cornelius V. Whitney, Edward Bangs, Edward Winter, Stephen Y. Hord, Godfrey S. Rockefeller, Durham Barney, Harvey Bradley, Wilbur Staunton and Shepard Kreh, brother of the bride. The wedding was followed by a reception and breakfast at Hedgerow, the Kreh country place on the shore of Lake Agawam. Breakfast was served in a large marquee on the lawn. Mr. Cowles is a recent graduate of Yale University.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Mrs. Josephine Powell to Mr. William Stegkemper, who is attached to the Ordnance Department at Fort Rosecrans, Calif. Mrs. Stegkemper was the widow of Edward D. Powell, master electrician, C.A.C., who died shortly after his return from France in 1919. The gift of the bridegroom to his bride is the beautiful new home at 3631 Indiana street, San Diego, where with the three Powell children they will make their permanent home.

Mrs. Michael O'Donnell, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Helen, to Capt. F. F. Gallagher, U.S.A., class of 1916, U.S.M.A. Captain Gallagher is now at Fort Hancock, coast defenses of Sandy Hook, N.J.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Lawrence E. Schick, 11th Cav., U.S.A., stationed at Monterey, Calif., and Miss Frances Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Moore, of San Diego, Calif. Lieutenant Schick is a son of Mr. and Mrs. David W. Schick, of San Diego.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. H. G. S. Wallace, wife of Commander Wallace, U.S.N., has taken a cottage at Jamestown, R.I.

A son, William Robert Gent, was born to the wife of Capt. W. F. Gent, 22d U.S. Inf., at Fort Jay, N.Y., July 9, 1921.

A daughter, Helen Stone DePass, was born to Lieut. Morris B. DePass, U.S.A., and Mrs. DePass on June 23, 1921.

Brig. Gen. Aaron S. Daggett, U.S.A., has gone to Peat Island, Portland, Me., where he will remain for an indefinite time.

A daughter, Edna Spalding, was born to the wife of Capt. Basil D. Spalding, 10th Inf., U.S.A., at Camp Benning, Ga., July 9, 1921.

Ensign John H. Hykes, U.S.N., who has been on duty in England, France and Belgium the past year, arrived in New York on July 2.

Comdr. Bryson Bruce, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bruce announce the birth of a daughter, Betty Dunlevy Bruce, on July 3, 1921, at Vallejo, Calif.

Mrs. John E. Grant is visiting Captain and Mrs. Francis H. Waters for an indefinite time at their quarters, 7th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Mrs. Robert E. Peary, widow of Rear Admiral Peary, U.S.N., with her daughter, Mrs. Edward Stafford, and two young grandsons is at her cottage in Portland, Me.

Lieut. Arthur Pulsifer, 14th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Pulsifer announce the birth of a daughter, Eleanor DeWitt Pulsifer, on June 28, 1921, at Samaritan Hospital, Colon, C.Z.

Lieut. Comdr. Spencer Willing, U.S.N., who has been stationed at Pensacola, Fla., and Mrs. Willing have arrived in Washington and have taken an apartment at the Brighton on California street.

Col. William E. Welsh, U.S.A., with Mrs. Welsh and their daughter, Miss Barbara Welsh, has sailed from New York for a ten weeks' trip through France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy.

Major F. Leocq, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leocq are spending a few days at the Hotel Gotham, New York city, en route to Siasconset, Mass., where they will spend some time before going to Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Col. Cenard McLaughlin, U.S.A., and Mrs. McLaughlin, U.S.A., of 55 Eastbourne road, Newton Center, Mass., entertained twenty-four guests at supper July 3. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Gering, of New York.

Capt. and Mrs. DeRosey C. Cabell, Jr., U.S.A., and two children have taken an apartment in Watertown, Mass., while Captain Cabell attends the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Their address will be Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

Capt. Clarence F. Hofstetter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hofstetter have taken an apartment for a year in Watertown, Mass., while Captain Hofstetter attends the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Their address will be Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

Mrs. George C. Parkhurst, wife of Captain Parkhurst, U.S.A., of Fort McIntosh, Texas, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Stewart A. Maltman, of Washington, D.C., is now in New London, Conn., with Captain Parkhurst's parents, Col. and Mrs. C. D. Parkhurst.

Mr. W. M. Swift, until recently second secretary of the legation at Bogota, Colombia, S.A., has been transferred to the commission at Vienna, Austria, for which post he sailed on Saturday, July 2, after a brief visit to his father and mother, Gen. and Mrs. Eben Swift, at their home in Washington, D.C.

The Misses Juanita and Amy Kimball are staying at 2529 South 19th street, Philadelphia, Pa., with their sister, Mrs. Brady, wife of Major R. C. Brady, following the death of their father, Col. A. W. Kimball, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. They are planning to make their home with their brother, Lieut. E. A. Kimball, U.S. Inf., who is at present stationed at Camp Meade, Md.

A daughter, Joan Agatha Fernan, was born on July 12 to Lieut. Patrick Fernan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fernan, at Brooklyn, N.Y.

Col. Albert E. Truby, Med. Corps, U.S.A., with Mrs. Truby and their two daughters sailed on July 8 for a two months' visit abroad.

A son, John Wylie Moreland, Jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. J. W. Moreland, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Mobile, Ala., June 29, 1921.

Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of General Logan, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, have moved into their home on Calumet place, Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. P. Townshend, U.S.A., have closed their house at 2005 O street, Washington, D.C., and gone to Vineyard Haven, Mass., for the summer.

Lieut. T. L. Schumacher, C.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Schumacher announce the birth of a son, Thomas Chadwick Schumacher, on July 1, 1921, at the Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Frank H. Schofield, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Texas, on July 3, addressed the annual convention of the Pacific Coast Advertising Association at Tacoma, Wash., his subject being "The Navy."

Comdr. Charles M. Oman, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Oman are at their farm at Fishkill, N.Y., where Mrs. Oman will remain through July. Commander Oman will attend the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn.

Capt. H. M. Hedges, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hedges, who have been in England since June 3, are remaining in London until Aug. 1, when they will go to France, including Allez-Bains in Savoy, before returning to their villa on Lake Como at the end of September.

Mrs. Y. S. Williams and Miss Evelyn Williams are staying at the Gardiner House, Jamestown, R.I., for the summer. Capt. Y. S. Williams, U.S.N., has been detached from the Philadelphia Yard and ordered to command a squadron of destroyers attached to the Destroyer Flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet.

The following officers of the U.S. Army sailed from Honolulu on the Army transport Thomas, July 8, for San Francisco: Col. John D. L. Hartman, Cav.; Col. W. R. Dashiel, Inf.; Major Haskett L. Conner, M.C.; Capt. Kearie L. Berry, 1st Lieuts. Walter R. Peck and Paul W. Kendall, Inf.; and 2d Lieut. S. P. Stouffer and Warrant Officers Ernest N. Wilkerson and W. H. Yates.

Col. George A. Nugent, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nugent entertained at dinner at their quarters at Quarry Heights, C.Z., on July 2 for Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Connor, of Washington, D.C. Their other guests were Gov. and Mrs. Morrow, General Babbitt, Col. and Mrs. Peck, Major and Mrs. Ridley, Judge and Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Van Vleet, Miss Burr, Captain Gunt, U.S.N., Dr. and Mrs. Rucker, Mrs. Clarence Day and Mr. Constantine Graham, British charge.

Mrs. J. B. Withers, of Washington, D.C., spent a month visiting friends in Catlin, Ill. She drove with friends to Champaign, the State University location, Chanute Flying Field, Chicago, Dayton, Ohio, and many other interesting points. She returned to New York city to see her son, Lieut. Cleemann Withers, U.S.N., who was leaving on the U.S.S. Arizona for the Pacific coast. After five days with her two sons, Lieutenant Withers and Mr. Noble Withers, recently resigned from the Navy, she is again at home in Washington anticipating a trip to the West coast.

Col. John A. McAllister, Jr., Dental Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, was in Washington Court House, Ohio, recently in the interests of the Citizens' Military Training Camp. Colonel McAllister spoke before the Rotary Club in its weekly luncheon at the Cherry Hotel and urged the Rotarians to do whatever they were able in seeing that Fayette county sends its full quota of men to Camp Knox for the four weeks training. "One thing that will please those contemplating enrolment," he said, "is that in the Citizens' Camps there will be no kitchen police duty. We will send them home feeling like real Americans, with a new sense of pride and duty toward their country."

Major Charles E. Freeman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., division surgeon, 4th Division, and Mrs. Freeman entertained twenty-four guests at dinner at the Camp Lewis Officers' Club on July 1. The table was beautifully decorated in pink roses and pink sweet peas. The guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Muir, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, Col. and Mrs. J. D. Leach, Col. and Mrs. P. H. Mullay, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. A. Bach, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. W. Bradbury, Lieut. Col. F. P. Holcomb, Major and Mrs. R. E. Beebe, Major and Mrs. J. M. Walling, Major and Mrs. A. D. Chaffin, Major and Mrs. W. P. Tyler, and Miss Wilkie, who has recently arrived at Camp Lewis to visit with Major and Mrs. Tyler.

The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Rochester, now stationed at Newport, R.I., entertained at a reception July 8 on board the ship in honor of Mrs. Karns, wife of Capt. F. D. Karns, U.S.N., commanding the ship. Mrs. Karns and Miss Helen Karns have recently joined the Navy colony in Jamestown, R.I., for the summer. The guests, including not only the officers and their friends of the Rochester but also a large number from the Newport training station and from Fort Adams, enjoyed dancing on the quarterdeck which had been lavishly decorated with flags, banners and palms for the occasion. Refreshments were served in the wardroom, which had been converted into a bower of beauty with quantities of pink roses and ferns.

During the past week the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. J. M. Wainwright, Major General Rickards, Chief of Militia Bureau, and Col. T. W. Hammond, G.S., have been house guests of Brig. Gen. W. H. Gordon, U.S.A., at Camp Benning, Ga. They were present for the graduation exercises of the Infantry School on June 30. "Demonstration" staged for them the next morning. The graduating exercises took place on the lawn in front of the Commandant's residence. Major General Farnsworth, the Chief of Infantry, was present, and made the principal address to the students. Major Gens. Peter C. Harris, W. T. Snow and Col. J. S. Fair attended the exercises. On their arrival at Camp Benning these officers were entertained with a buffet supper at General Gordon's residence, preceding the dance and reception given by the field officers' class. Major Gen. and Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Gordon and Col. and Mrs. Henry Wagner received the guests. Col. and Mrs. Malone entertained the distinguished guests at luncheon after the "Demonstration" Wednesday morning, and Gen. and Mrs. Gordon gave a large dinner at the Country Club Thursday evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Farnsworth, and their Columbus friends, also these distinguished guests, who left soon afterward for Washington, D.C., after three very busy days spent in Columbus, Ga.

A son, John Bowler Hull, was born on June 25, 1921, to Col. John A. Hull, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hull.

Capt. Thomas G. Peyton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Peyton announce the birth of a son, Thomas Green Peyton, Jr., at Fort Ringgold, Texas, on July 1, 1921.

A daughter, Mary Butler Miller, was born to the wife of Capt. Lester T. Miller, Inf., U.S.A., at Arcadia, Calif., June 13, 1921.

A daughter, Simone Safford, was born to Capt. H. F. Safford, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Safford at Fort Banks, Mass., on June 19, 1921.

A son, George Richard Koehler, Jr., was born to Major G. R. Koehler, 56th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Koehler at Palo Alto, Calif., on July 6, 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Thiele and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morselle, of Washington, spent last week-end with Major and Mrs. Oscar J. Gatehill at Fort Howard, Md.

Major and Mrs. H. H. Broadhurst, and youngest daughter, Helen, sailed on the S.S. Cedric July 9, to spend the summer in England with Mrs. Broadhurst's family.

Mrs. Leroy S. Whitehouse, wife of 2d Lieut. Leroy S. Whitehouse, Tank Corps, O.R.C., sailed from New York on July 5, 1921, on the Aquitania to visit parents in London.

Comdr. Fred F. Rogers, U.S.N., sailed for China on July 3 to assume his duties as fleet intelligence officer. Mrs. Rogers will join him in China in the autumn or early winter.

Mrs. G. H. Pryor, wife of Captain Pryor, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., arrived in New York from Corozal, C.Z., on June 29 on board the Cantigny. Mrs. Pryor will visit in Chicago, Grand Rapids and Hartford, Conn.

Mr. C. E. Bradburn, formerly major, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bradburn announce the birth of a daughter, Patricia May Bradburn, on July 3, 1921, at their residence at 7240 Hillside avenue, Hollywood, Calif.

Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, U.S.N., who became seriously ill of acute malarial while at York Harbor, Me., on July 9, is reported by his daughter, Mrs. Thomas N. Cook, Jr., of New York city, to be rapidly improving.

Mrs. James A. Mars and son after several weeks spent in New York and Connecticut are located at the Brighton, California street, N.W., Washington, D.C., during Major Mars's temporary absence from the city.

Mrs. Millie Uline and the Misses Lou, Jane and Cynthia Uline are stopping at the Astor Hotel in New York for a week en route to Plattsburgh Barracks to join Colonel Uline, who is assigned to the 63d Infantry.

Col. R. T. Oliver, U.S.A., and Mrs. Oliver and their son, Robert C. who is spending his furlough from the U.S. Military Academy with his parents, are residing for the summer at 2338 Massachusetts avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Frank E. Davis and children have left Washington to spend the summer with Mrs. Davis's mother, Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum, at Siasconset, Mass. She will join Major Davis at his new station, Governors Island, in September.

Announcement is made of the birth of a son to Lieut. Theodore L. Schumacher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schumacher at Annapolis, Md., on July 6, 1921. Lieutenant Schumacher is on duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Word has been received from Salt Lake, Utah, of the birth of a son to Capt. William Yeates, U.S.A., and Mrs. Yeates, in that city on June 30, 1921. Mrs. Yeates, who was Miss May Goosbeck, is with her parents in Salt Lake. Captain Yeates is stationed at Douglas, Ariz.

News of the birth of a son to Capt. Arthur J. Lacouture, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lacouture at Fort Rodman, Mass., on June 28, 1921, has been received by their friends at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Lacouture, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Blochberger, of Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Henry Church Pillsbury, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pillsbury, of Washington, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. George H. Pillsbury, Rinecliffe, Lowell, Mass. Major Pillsbury is recovering from an illness of several weeks. Later in the summer they will be the guests of relatives at Martha's Vineyard.

Major Bernard Lentz, U.S.A., and family have left Washington to spend July and August visiting Mrs. Lentz's parents, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Vosburgh, at 1350 Williams street, Denver, Colo. Early in September they will go to Fort Leavenworth, where Major Lentz is to enter the School of the Line.

Mrs. Patrick Henry Hudgins, wife of Lieutenant Hudgins, of the remount purchasing headquarters, Boise, Idaho, motored to Virginia in June to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Lane, at Fredericksburg for the summer. While en route Mrs. Hudgins was the guest of Col. and Mrs. H. A. Meyer in Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Col. and Mrs. Fred H. Turner in Columbus, Ohio.

A farewell party was given on May 30 at Fort Rosecrans, Calif., in honor of Mrs. Mary E. Cooke, former hostess, for the married enlisted members of this post. She was presented with a traveling bag and a set of resolutions was unanimously passed. These resolutions expressed thanks for the many favors done by Mrs. Cooke for the married people among the enlisted men, regret at her departure and wished her success for the future.

Major Harold A. Strauss, Air Ser., and Mrs. Strauss were hosts at a delightful dinner party given at the club at Langley Field, Hampton, Va., July 7. Covers were laid for fifteen. Those present were Major and Mrs. W. N. Hensley and their house guest, Mrs. Miller, of Washington; Major and Mrs. Reybold and Major Wilson, of Fort Monroe, and Major and Mrs. Biglow, Major Penke, Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Burt.

Mrs. Paul W. Blanchard, wife of Chief Musician Paul W. Blanchard, U.S.A., retired, and son, Paul W., Jr., have just returned to their home on Walker avenue, Highland Park, Ill., having spent the past week as house guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCormick, of Aurora, Ill. During their visit they attended the first annual celebration of the Roosevelt-Aurora Post No. 84, American Legion. They also enjoyed a motor camping trip along the Fox river.

#### TRousERS FAVERED BY ARMY OFFICERS.

Officers on duty in the branches and services of the War Department are greatly in favor of the extension of the order allowing the wearing of trousers when off duty to their wear while on duty in offices of the War Department during the warm season. The compulsory wearing of puttees at this time is regarded as a hardship and since orders have been issued allowing coats to

be removed by certain of the commissioned personnel on duty in Washington, it is hoped that this move toward comfort will be followed by an order allowing puttees to be laid aside.

#### ARMY PLANES SINK EX-GERMAN DESTROYER.

##### Air Bombing Tests Continued.

In the bombing exercises against the ex-German destroyer G-102, carried out by U.S. Army aviators off Cape Charles, Va., on July 13, under the direction of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, U.S.A., assistant to the Chief of Air Service, the Army planes scored a victory, sinking the G-102 by two direct hits in twenty minutes after the first hit. This was officially credited by observers. Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, U.S.N., in command of Battleship Division Five of the Atlantic Fleet, had general charge of the operations so far as concerned the Navy end of them and co-ordinated with General Mitchell in the exercises.

Under the rules governing the bombing exercises the Army planes were permitted to fly in any formation and drop their bombs in any manner from any safe altitude. An official account of the bombing had not yet been issued, but unofficial accounts report that the exercises were conducted by the 14th Heavy Bombing Squadron under Major T. J. Hanley, Jr., and included 15 heavy Martin bombers, the 88th Squadron of 14 DH-4B eight planes under Major Leo A. Walton, 12 SE-5s (Sopwith experimental) pursuit planes under Capt. B. V. Baileys, 4 DH-4s used for photographic work, 5 F-5L boats used for reconnaissance, 3 dirigibles, 1 Caproni, 1 DH-4B in which General Mitchell flew and a Thomas Morse. In all there were 56 planes of the 1st Provisional Air Brigade present and all but three of the planes flew to the target and back to their base without mishap. These three were compelled to make forced landings, but not one of them fell into the water. The bombing wing was under command of Major Davenport Johnson. The heavy bombs were dropped from elevations of 2,000 to 2,500 feet. The longest fall recorded was 11 4-5 seconds for a bomb drop of 2,000 feet from plane to target. The average fall was about 9 seconds. The airplanes before dropping the bombs flew from Langley Field and Hamilton Roads, a straightaway distance of some eighty-five miles. General Mitchell was in the air about the G-102 during the bombing. The exercises began at 9 a.m., the visibility being good when the first group of surveillance planes arrived. The G-102 was not anchored during the exercises, but was allowed to drift. She moved very little, however, except from the rocking caused by the ocean swells.

The provisional pursuit squadron of Sopwith planes next arrived and dropped forty small Cooper bombs of only twenty-five pounds weight, used for driving men from the deck of a destroyer. It is reported that twenty direct hits were made out of the forty Cooper bombs dropped. The squadron of Martin bombers and DH-4B, each carrying six 300-pound demolition bombs, began their exercises at 10:10 a.m., and the first direct hit by a DH-4B plane was recorded at 10:20 a.m., at which time the G-102 was seen to be going down rapidly from the hole made in her deck and hull. The second hit by a Martin bombing plane at 10:38 o'clock finished the work and wrought great destruction. It struck about the funnels of the G-102, which sank two minutes after the second shot and was out of sight beneath the waters at 10:40. Only seven bombs were dropped by the DH-4B planes, while the Martin planes dropped forty-four bombs. General Mitchell, who flew down to within twenty-five feet of the target, stated that the stern of the destroyer was badly damaged by some of the Cooper bombs. General Mitchell stated that he was above the destroyer when it was struck by the second 300-pound bomb, that the missile split the destroyer in half lengthwise.

The Martins and DH-4Bs carried sixty-eight bombs, only fifty-one of which were dropped. The light bombing DH carried 100-pound bombs, of which only seven were dropped. The pursuit planes had forty-four of the 25-pound Cooper bombs. The bombs were loaded with TNT. Less than half of the bombs with which the planes were equipped were used. In addition to the two direct hits officially recorded, at least one other probable hit is credited to a Martin plane near the bow of the G-102.

Among the foreign naval attachés present was Air Commissioner L. E. O. Charlton of the British Embassy at Washington, and air or naval attachés from the French, Italian, Brazilian, Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese legations. As at the previous exercises, a large force of vessels from the U.S. Atlantic Fleet was present on patrol, observation and other duties in connection with the exercises. The next exercises were to be the destruction of the ex-German destroyers S-132 and V-43 by gunfire on July 15 by Destroyer Division 36, Comdt. W. B. Woodson.

Sixty-one Army planes of the 1st Provisional Air Brigade, nearly all of which shared in the bombing attacks on the ex-German destroyer G-102, were assembled for review at Langley Field, July 14, for the benefit of foreign naval attachés and Congressional and other guests of the Navy.

#### RETIEMENT, N.R.F. AND TEMP. OFFICERS.

The Naval Appropriation act approved July 12 limits to Oct. 1, 1921, applications for retirement by officers of the Naval Reserve Force and temporary officers of the Navy who have heretofore incurred or may hereafter incur physical disability in line of duty in time of war. Of interest in this connection are two opinions of the J.A.G. of the Navy recently announced.

##### Status of a "Temporary Officer."

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy holds that an individual who while a temporary officer was discharged from the Navy is no longer a "temporary officer" within the meaning of the act of June 4, 1920, which provided that temporary officers, who have incurred physical disability in line of duty, shall be eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided by law for officers of the Regular Navy who have incurred physical disability in line of duty, and he is therefore not eligible for retirement under the provisions of that act. Under Sections 1457 and 1585, Revised Statutes, it is necessary for a man to be an officer in the Navy at the time he is placed on the retired list, and it is not sufficient that he may have been at some former time an officer of the Navy.

##### Retirement of Naval Reserve Officers.

An opinion was requested as to whether a former officer of the Naval Reserve Force whose enrollment has

expired or who has been disenrolled therefrom is eligible for retirement under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920. The J.A.G. holds that the provisions of this act apply in terms only to officers of the Naval Reserve Force and do not include former officers of that force who have severed their relations thereto, either in terms or by implication. An individual who has been disenrolled from the N.R.F., or whose enrollment or re-enrollment therein has expired, is no longer an officer of the N.R.F. and cannot avail himself of the benefits of the act of June 4, 1920, authorizing the retirement of officers of the N.R.F. who have incurred physical disability in line of duty.

## ARMY-NAVY GOLF MATCHES.

The first of a series of three matches in the Army and Navy Golf Team Match arranged by officers of the Army and Navy stationed in the vicinity of Washington were played over the Chevy Chase course on July 7. It resulted in a victory for the Army team by eight points. The matches were hotly contested and the result was in doubt until the last two pairs completed their rounds. The scoring was recorded by match play; one point for each nine and one point for eighteen. The individual scores follow: Army—Capt. D. Partridge, Ord., 2; Lieut. Col. J. W. Grissinger, G.S., 3; Col. C. S. Lincoln, G.S., 0; Col. A. G. Lott, G.S., 0; Major T. H. Lowe, A.G.D., 2; Lieut. Col. E. T. Donnelly, G.S., 3; Major L. A. Dewey, A.G.D., 0; Lieut. Col. G. T. Perkins, A.G.D., 0; Major H. M. Deihler, D.C., 0; Major F. C. Kramer, M.C., 1; Major S. W. Cramer, Jr., Cav., 3; Major Gen. W. G. Haan, G.S., 3; total, 17. Navy—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith, 0; Lieut. R. B. Stuart, M.C., 0; Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Pollard, 2; Lieut. Col. C. B. Hatch, 0; Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Dunn, 0; Lieut. K. M. Scott, M.C., 0; Lieut. D. Dickinson, M.C., 3; Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Kilpatrick, 3; Lieut. Comdr. T. C. Kinkaid, 1; Comdr. F. A. Todd, 0; Comdr. B. G. Leighton, 0; Capt. J. M. Enochs, 0; total, 9.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR A.E.F. DEAD.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., was the principal speaker at the memorial service held on July 10 at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., for the 7,264 A.E.F. dead who were brought home by the Army transports Wheaton and Somme, recently. Referring to the dead, he said, in part: "I saw them go forward wearied in body, yet intrepid, resolute, cheerful of spirit, scornful of dangers. They advanced with undaunted courage to save a well nigh lost cause. Only those who fought with them can ever know the height of religious devotion and patriotism to which they rose." Others on the platform were Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright, Major Gens. Robert L. Bullard and David C. Shanks and Col. George H. Penrose, U.S.A., Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen officiated, these being Chaplains Thomas A. Swann and A. C. Dineen, U.S.A., and Rabbi Lee J. Levinger, formerly of the 27th Division. Music was furnished by a band from Fort Hamilton.

## EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION, NAVY.

Lieutenant commanders (T) in the U.S. Navy, from Edward H. Connor down to and including Robert Todd Young, listed in the Navy Register for 1921, will take their examination for permanent commissions before supervisory boards as soon after Sept. 1 as the papers can be prepared in the Bureau of Navigation. All commanders (T) from David Lyons down to and including Herbert E. Kays, who were recently selected, have received orders to report for examination during the month of August. All rear admirals and captains recently selected and who have actually made their numbers are now either under examination or orders have been issued to them relative to examination. All officers who have actually made their numbers due to existing vacancies are being ordered up for examination as soon as preparations can be completed in the Bureau of Navigation. Many officers were selected by the recent selection board in the expectation that approximately 400 temporary and Reserve officers would be taken into the Regular Navy as a result of the examination of May 16. Examinations of the officers noted will not be held, however, until temporary or Reserve officers have been appointed to the Regular Navy.

## INQUIRY IN CAPTAIN CHAMBERLAIN CASE.

Hearings in the investigation of the case of former Capt. Edmund G. Chamberlain, the Marine Corps aviator, who was dropped after a court-martial in connection with alleged exploits in France, have been halted by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. Chairman Ball has requested the Navy Department to furnish certain data required for the record and pending the receipt of this material hearings have been suspended. Former Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory has been retained as counsel for Chamberlain and the Navy Department has been requested to assign counsel, but has not yet done so.

## COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Committee on Reorganization of the Executive Department is reported to have approved a recommendation that the Revenue Cutter branch of the Coast Guard be assigned to the Navy Department and the life-saving activities to the Department of Commerce.

The Coast Guard is rapidly readjusting the enlisted personnel on ships and at stations in reducing to authorized strength of 3,989. Indications are that the strength had practically reached that figure on July 15.

Since July 1 thirty-four life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts have been placed on inactive status or discontinued. With the eight placed on inactive status prior to this date, the total is now forty-two out of the 273 stations which have been operated by the Coast Guard. This action is due to the lack of funds with which to pay the crews. For the same reason it will be necessary to place some Coast Guard vessels out of commission and others on an inactive status.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 12, 1921.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels: C. B. Clark, Inf., H. W. Schull, O.D., and H. B. Farrar, F.A., all from July 1, 1921; L. E. Kramer, Cav., from July 2, 1921.

Medical Corps—to be captain, 1st Lieut. W. T. Fisher from June 27, 1921.

Dental Corps—to be captain, 1st Lieut. A. C. Foard from June 27, 1921.

Veterinary Corps—to be first lieutenants: 2d Lieuts. R. T.

Seymour from June 17, 1921; O. C. Schwalm from June 10, 1921; W. R. Pringle from July 1, 1921.

## APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN REGULAR ARMY.

Quartermaster Corps—Lieut. Col. F. H. Lomax, C.A.C., rank from July 1, 1920; Major R. W. Rieckhoff, C.A.C., rank July 1, 1920.

Corps of Engineers—First Lieut. R. J. Burt, Jr., C.A.C., rank July 2, 1920.

Ordnance Department—Major F. A. Englehart, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. L. S. Lindsey, Int., both from July 1, 1920.

Signal Corps—Capt. W. I. Raser, Cav., rank Oct. 12, 1917.

Field Artillery—Lieut. Col. J. Alfred Moss, Int., rank July 1, 1920.

## THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

## ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 160-O, JULY 13, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Major H. M. Groninger, G.S., from detail as member of G.S.C., effective July 15, and then report to Chief of Cavalry for duty in his office.

Capt. H. K. Harmon, Q.M.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced.

First Lieut. J. R. Tighe, Q.M.C., to Philadelphia not later than Aug. 25 to General Administrative School for course of instruction.

Capt. J. W. Anderson, S.C., from further duty in office of the C.S.O. and to duty at Camp Alfred Vail, N.J.

Capt. H. E. Hartney, A.S., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty at Kelly Field.

First Lieut. H. C. Mewshaw, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty with 2d Cav. until Sept. 10, then to report to Cavalry School as a student.

First Lieut. C. W. Fiske, 1st Cav., is transferred to 9th Cav. and to Manila about Oct. 5 for duty.

First Lieut. A. B. Clark, Cav., is assigned to 1st Cav., Douglas, Ariz.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Booth, Inf., will report to commandant General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, for duty.

Capt. O. B. Abbott, Inf., is assigned to 10th Inf. and to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty.

First Lieut. J. B. Sherman, 8th Inf., is transferred to Infantry School Detachment (colored), and to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Leaves of absence for the periods indicated are granted to the following officers: Three months and eleven days, about Aug. 22, to Col. E. D. Anderson, G.S., with permission to leave U.S.; one month to Lieut. Col. J. Totten, A.G., about Aug. 10; one month, about Aug. 1, to Lieut. Col. A. Murray, M.C.; three months to Major L. S. Churchill, A.S., with permission to leave U.S.; one month and fifteen days to Major M. J. Gunner, Inf.; the leave of Major H. A. Kroner, Inf., is extended fifteen days; one month, about July 25, to Major W. E. Larned, O.D.; one month, about Aug. 1, to Major W. P. Baker, M.C., with permission to leave U.S.; one month and fifteen days to Major E. Collins, O.D.; one month to Major J. G. Thornell, A.S., about July 15.

Leaves of absence for periods indicated are granted to the following officers: One month to Major W. C. Williams, Inf., about July 15; one month and fifteen days to Major S. O. Elting, C.A.C.; one month to Major R. J. West, Inf., about July 18; two months to Capt. T. W. Swett, Inf.; three months to Capt. H. L. McBride; (sick) two months to Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., Inf.; one month to 1st Lieut. J. K. Buchanan, 7th Inf.; one month, about Aug. 20, to 1st Lieut. P. W. Allison, F.A.

## CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 117, July 1, 1921, Army Regulations, make changes in paragraphs 148½, 150 and 159. These relate to the discharge of enlisted men.

## CIRCULAR 180, WAR DEPT., JULY 9, 1921.

This circular publishes changes in Uniform Regulations (Special Regulations No. 41), relating to the white mess jacket and white dress uniform, which are restored to use in the Army. The regulations as changed hereby appear on page 1206, our issue of July 9, 1921. The circular notes that instructions relating to the wearing of decorations, medals and ribbons with white uniforms are contained in Circular No. 490, War Dept., 1919.

3d Corps Area—G.O. 28, July 11, 1921, Fort Howard, Md. Col. Frank S. Cocheo, Inf., having reported July 11, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, in charge of the Organized Reserves, with station at Fort Howard, Md., vice Col. Samson L. Faison, Inf., relieved.

9th Corps Area—G.O. 11, July 1, 1921, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. In accordance with sec. I, G.O. 22, W.D., June 3, 1921, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the 9th Corps Area. First Lieut. William M. Wright, Jr., Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp. William M. Wright, Major General, U.S.A.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. G. C. Rickards, U.S.A., is relieved from further detail as an additional member of the G.S. Corps, and from further assignment and duty with the War Plans Division, G.S., and to duty as Chief of the Militia Bureau, upon the completion of the temporary duty upon which he is now engaged, under orders from The A.G. of Army dated June 25, 1921. (July 7, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. P. Brown is assigned to the command of the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, Camp Travis, Texas, and will join the 3d July 7, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. J. D. Barrette to Honolulu on transport to sail about Sept. 1, 1921, for duty as commander Hawaiian Coast Artillery District. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave two months to Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis upon relief from duty at Camp Sherman. (July 11, W.D.)

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. of A., C. of S.

Col. H. C. Smither, G.S., is assigned to duty in Office of the Director of the Budget, with station in Washington. (July 9, W.D.)

Col. McLeavey, G.S. (Inf.), from detail as a member of General Staff Corps, effective Aug. 14, and will repair to General Staff College on Aug. 15 as a student. (July 11, W.D.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Leave one month to Major W. C. Rose, A.G., about Aug. 11, with permission to leave U.S. (July 7, W.D.)

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

\*MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Leave one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit Colombia, South America, to Lieut. Col. A. W. Brown, J.A., about July 4, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days. (June 22, P.G.C.)

Major C. M. Dowell, J.A.G.D., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., about Aug. 20 as instructor. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. W. L. Granberry, J.A., report in person to J.A.G. of Army for duty in his office. (July 9, W.D.)

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Col. F. S. Armstrong, Q.M.C., report by letter to commanding general 3d Corps Area for temporary duty as defense counsel in the case of Lieut. Col. J. E. Shelley, Q.M.C. (July 7, W.D.)

The leave granted Col. A. C. Dalton, Q.M.C., is extended one month. (July 8, W.D.)

Major P. Remington, Q.M.C., from Panama to duty at Charleston General Reserve Depot, S.C. (July 11, W.D.)

Major E. H. Tarbutton, Q.M.C., from Philippines to duty at Intermediate Depot, Philadelphia. (July 11, W.D.)

Major J. R. Alfonso, Q.M.C., to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

Capt. J. L. Albright, Q.M.C., to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. E. Baader, Q.M.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. P. J. O'Brien, Q.M.C. (July 7, W.D.)

The transfer on July 11 of Capt. C. Dale, Q.M.C., to Field Artillery, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. He is assigned to 1st Battalion, 83d F.A., Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. W. H. Moore, Q.M.C., to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty as assistant to Col. M. National Matches. (July 12, W.D.)

Capt. H. C. Kluber, Q.M.C., to Fort Crook, Nebr., for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

The following officers of Q.M.C. from further duty with the American Graves Registration Service, Paris, France, on dates specified after their names, and to Coblenz, Germany, for duty as assistants to Chief Q.M.C. A.F. in G.: Capt.—A. L. Little, July 31; W. C. Hurst and A. B. Proctor, Sept. 30. First Lieuts.—O. E. Cound, F. R. Whipple, S. D. Archer, G. B. Kidwell and V. L. Robinson, Sept. 30. (July 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. E. J. Walters, Q.M.C., to Schenectady, N.Y., for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. W. C. Thee, Q.M.C. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. C. B. F. Brill, Q.M.C., about Aug. 12, 1921. (July 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. P. Bailey, Q.M.C., is detailed in Air Service, Sept. 1, and to Army Balloon School, Ross Field, (July 7, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. M. A. De Lane, M.C., is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at Washington, relieving Col. D. C. Howard, M.C., who is on special duty in the War Department. (July 12, W.D.)

Officers of Med. Dept. to Manila on transport to sail about Sept. 7 for duty: Lieut. Col. A. Murray, M.C.; Major R. A. Allen, M.C.; Capt. H. H. Howe, V.C.; 1st Lieut. R. Lowry, D.C. (July 9, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. R. H. Patterson, M.C., is detailed, in addition to his present duties, as liaison officer between the War Department and the American Red Cross national headquarters. (July 9, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. M. A. De Laney, M.C., is assigned to duty attending surgeon in Washington, relieving Col. D. C. Howard, M.C., who will proceed to Fort Crook, Nebr., for duty. (July 9, W.D.)

Officers of Med. Dept. from Philippines and assigned to duty as indicated after names: Lieut. Col. E. M. Talbot, M.C., Fort Logan, Colo.; Major O. H. Stanley, M.C., Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco; Major D. E. Repp, D.C., Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco; Capt. J. N. Hornbaker, V.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 9, W.D.)

Major A. E. Listoe, M.C., is transferred from Letterman General Hospital to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for further treatment. (July 8, W.D.)

Major O. B. Boilbaugh, M.C., Paris, France, to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

Capt. R. O. Dart, M.O., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., July 24, Medical Field Service School, for pursuing a course of instruction. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. A. Milne, Jr., M.C., will report to commanding general Fort Sill for duty as student officer at Air Service Observation School and for the next class at the Field Artillery School at that post. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. A. C. Sutton, M.C., will report in person to Surgeon General of Army for duty in his office. (July 11, W.D.)

## DENTAL CORPS.

Leave one month to Capt. J. G. Urban, D.C., about July 17, 1921. (July 7, W.D.)

## VETERINARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. G. B. Jones, V.C., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

## ENLISTED MEN.

Master Sergt. E. H. James, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Springfield Armory, Mass., and to home. (July 1, W.D.)

Master Sergt. G. Hahn, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Benicia Arsenal, Calif., and to home. (July 9, W.D.)

## CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

## BRIG. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C.C.W.S.

Capt. E. F. Koenig, C.C.W.S., to Washington for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C.F.

Leave two months, about June 25, to Capt. O. E. Beesley, F.D., 8th Corps Area. (June 21, 8th C.A.)

Staff Sergt. M. R. Roberts, F.D., (appointed July 7, now at Fort Leavenworth, will be assigned to station by commanding general 7th Corps Area. (July 7, W.D.)

First Sergt. M. R. Roberts, D.E.M.I., Fort Leavenworth, is transferred to Finance Department. (July 7, W.D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

## MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Slattery, C.E., to Nashville, Tenn., and to station. (July 7, W.D.)

Major J. L. Schley, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty as instructor. (July 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. V. A. Poutou, C.E., to Troy, N.Y., as student at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. (July 9, W.D.)

Master Sergt. P. O. Ogden, C.E., is assigned to 12th Engrs., Camp Grant, Ill., and will remain on detached service with Engineers, 9th Corps Area. (July 1, W.D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

## MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Major R. M. Jones, A.S., to Washington to Chief of Air Service for duty. (July 9, W.D.)  
 Leave two months to Major D. C. Emmens, A.S., about Aug. 1. (July 7, W.D.)  
 Major J. A. Mara, A.S., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 5 for duty as student officer. (July 8, W.D.)  
 Major F. L. Martin, A.S., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for duty. (July 11, W.D.)  
 Major G. E. Strattemer, A.S., to Honolulu on transport to sail about Oct. 7 for duty. (July 11, W.D.)  
 Capt. W. R. Maynard, A.S., from further duty as student at Air Service Pilot School, Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., and will report to commandant, that school, for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. O. N. Barney, A.S., from further duty as student at Air Service Pilot School, Carlstrom Field, Fla., and will report to C.O., that school, for duty. (July 9, W.D.)

The following master sergeants, A.S., now at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, are assigned to the organizations indicated: O. H. Nelson to Airship Co. No. 8, Camp Bierre, Texas; W. A. Williams to Balloon Co. No. 32, Lee Hall, Va. (July 8, W.D.)

Master Sgt. C. Unterberg, A.S., is assigned to Balloon Co. No. 3, Hawaiian Department. (July 8, W.D.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

##### CHAPLAIN J. T. AXTON, CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain P. M. Thompson, now on duty at Camp Maria, Texas, will report in person to commanding officer 5th Cav. for duty with that regiment. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 6, to Chaplain L. A. Carter, 25th Inf., Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz. (June 21, 8th C.A.)

Chaplain M. O. Beebe is detailed as a member of the board of officers for examining applications for appointment as chaplain, O.R.C., vice Chaplain F. M. McCoy, relieved. (July 12, W.D.)

#### CALVARY.

##### MAJOR GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C.C.

The following officers will proceed to Washington, D.C., and report on Aug. 15 to General Staff College for duty as students: Col. G. T. Langhorne, 8th Cav., and J. J. Holbrook, 5th Cav. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave two months and twenty-four days, July 5, to Col. Frederick S. Polk, Cav. (July 5, 4th C.A.)

Lieut. Col. L. W. Oliver, Cav., is detailed as an instructor at the General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth. (July 12, W.D.)

Major W. M. Blunt, Cav., to duty in War Plans Division, G.S., Washington. (July 7, W.D.)

Major J. Cocke, Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, not later than Sept. 5, as student officer at G.S. School. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave one month and thirteen days to Major J. F. Stevens, Cav., upon completion of duty at Camp Knox, Ky. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave one month to Major F. C. V. Crowley, Cav., Fort Snelling, Minn. (June 24, 7th C.A.)

Sick leave one month, upon his release from hospital, is granted Major H. L. Gardner, 8th Cav., now a patient in station hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas. (June 25, 8th C.A.)

Leave two months and fourteen days to Capt. A. Vollmer, Cav., with permission to leave U.S. (July 7, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. J. T. Minton, Cav., is extended one month. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. F. P. Stretton, Cav., is assigned to 16th Cav. for duty. (July 9, W.D.)

So much of par. 4, S.O. 134-O, June 11, 1921, W.D., as relates to Capt. T. G. Peyton, Cav., is revoked. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave two months, about July 13, to Capt. H. G. Paulin, Cav., Fort Sam Houston. (June 28, 8th C.A.)

First Lieut. P. C. Febriger, 4th Cav., to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (July 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. F. T. Murphy, 2d Cav., is transferred to 9th Cav. and to Manila on transport sailing about Sept. 7 for duty with regiment to which transferred. (July 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. C. H. Eapy, 1st Cav., is detailed as assistant professor New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell. (July 11, W.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Lieut. Col. L. L. Lawson, F.A., is assigned to 10th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark., and will join. (July 8, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. G. V. H. Moseley, 15th F.A., from further assignment to 15th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas, and is assigned to duty in the Office of the Director of the Budget, with station in Washington. (July 9, W.D.)

Major E. W. Austin, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty with 1st F.A. until Sept. 10, 1921, when he will report to commandant Field Artillery School as a student officer. (July 8, W.D.)

Major N. N. Folk, F.A., to Washington to Chief, Militia Bureau, for duty in his office. (July 12, W.D.)

Capt. M. M. Montgomery, F.A., is assigned to 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. R. Hirsch, F.A., is assigned to 23d F.A. and to Panama on transport sailing about Sept. 1 for duty. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. G. R. Hayman, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 10, 1921, for duty as a student officer. (July 8, W.D.)

Capt. J. O. Hoskins, F.A., is assigned to 4th F.A. and to Camp Stanley, Texas, for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Capt. J. M. Sanderson, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., not later than Sept. 10, for duty as a student officer in the battery officers' course. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. D. Hudnut, 10th F.A., to West Point, N.Y., on Aug. 24, 1921, for duty. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. A. M. Harper, 82d F.A., is extended one month. (June 28, 8th C.A.)

First Lieut. W. D. Brown, F.A., is assigned to 1st Provisional Philippine F.A. and to Manila on transport sailing about Sept. 1 for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. O. A. Axelson, F.A., is assigned to 77th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash. (July 9, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Leave two months to Col. L. C. Browne, C.C.A. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave three months to Major C. E. T. Lull, C.C.A. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave two months to Major E. Montgomery, C.C.A., about July 7. (July 7, W.D.)

Major C. W. Baird, C.C.A., from duty in the Office of Chief of Coast Artillery, Washington, Nov. 1, and to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., for duty. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave two months to Major W. N. Porter, C.C.A., about July 10. (July 9, W.D.)

Major F. A. Mountford, C.C.A., from duty in Office of Chief of Coast Artillery, Washington, Nov. 1, and then to Honolulu, H.T., on transport sailing about Nov. 12 for duty. (July 7, W.D.)

Major R. F. Cox, C.C.A., from duty in Office of Chief of Coast Artillery, Washington, Nov. 25, and to Manila on transport sailing about Dec. 6 for duty. (July 7, W.D.)

Major R. C. Garrett, C.C.A., to New York city and take station as instructor Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G. (July 11, W.D.)

Major R. C. Harrison, C.C.A., now at Letterman General Hospital, will report to an Army retiring board, San Francisco, for examination. (July 12, W.D.)

Capt. P. D. Terry, C.C.A., to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (July 9, W.D.)

Capt. G. Blaney, C.C.A., to Honolulu on transport sailing about July 27 for duty. (July 9, W.D.)

The transfer on July 11, 1921, of Capt. N. C. Manley, C.C.A., to Field Artillery, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. He is assigned to 16th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave two months to Capt. L. C. Mitchell, C.C.A. (July 11, W.D.)

First Sergt. T. P. Casey, C.C.A., 3d Co., placed upon the retired list at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and to home. (July 5, W.D.)

First Sergt. J. Curran, C.C.A., 1st Co., Portland, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Williams, Me., and to home. (July 9, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### MAJOR GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C.I.

Col. J. L. Gilbreath, Inf., to Fort Creek, Nebr., for duty as officer in charge of National Guard affairs, 7th Corps Area. (July 7, W.D.)

Col. A. Mitchell, Inf., is detailed as professor University of Nebraska, Lincoln. (July 9, W.D.)

Col. H. A. Eaton, Inf., to Washington Barracks not later than Aug. 15 as student, General Staff College. (July 12, W.D.)

Leave one month and twenty-one days, about July 25, to Lieut. Col. G. A. Wieser, Inf. (June 28, 6th C.A.)

Leave three months to Lieut. Col. M. M. Keck, Inf. (July 7, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. C. H. Danforth (Inf.), A.S., to Washington for temporary duty, thence to Langley Field, Va., and assume command. (July 12, W.D.)

Leave one month to Major A. M. Farde, Inf., about Aug. 1, 1922. (July 7, W.D.)

Major R. H. Fletcher, Jr., Inf., is assigned to duty in the War Plans Division, G.S., with station in Washington. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave one month to Major J. E. McDonald, Inf., about July 21. (July 11, W.D.)

Major W. A. Ganoe, Inf., is assigned to 18th Inf., upon his relief from the U.S.M.A. Aug. 24, and will proceed to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (July 11, W.D.)

The transfer on July 11 of Major M. J. O'Brien, Inf., to Q.M.C., with rank from July 1, is announced. He is assigned to office of Q.M.C., Washington, for duty. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave three months, about Aug. 1, to Major P. G. Bentz, 25th Inf., Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz. (June 21, 8th C.A.)

Capt. K. G. Althaus, 2d Inf., in Camp Benning, Ga., to arrive Sept. 1 for duty. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. F. M. Logan, 29th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, Sept. 16, and report to commandant Infantry School as a member of field officers' class. (July 8, W.D.)

Capt. P. J. Veira, 64th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and to Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 1 for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Capt. J. F. Goodman, Inf., to Washington and report to Chief of Infantry for temporary duty in connection with the classification of Reserve officers. (July 8, W.D.)

Capt. F. Hahn, Inf., will report on Sept. 16 to commandant Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga., as a member of the company officers' class. (July 9, W.D.)

Capt. H. Adamson, Inf., will report in person to Chief of Infantry for temporary duty. (July 9, W.D.)

Capt. C. A. Fowler, 28th Inf., upon relief from treatment Hot Springs, Ark., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty and upon the completion to State College, Pa., for duty. (July 9, W.D.)

Capt. E. H. De Ford, Inf., will proceed to Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training in heavier-than-air craft for course starting Aug. 1. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. H. P. Lewis, Inf., is relieved from detail as professor at Ohio State University, Columbus. (July 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. R. B. McClure, 22d Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and his name is placed upon the D.O.L. (July 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. A. C. Strickland, Inf., to Arcadia, Fla., Carlstrom Field, for duty. (July 11, W.D.)

First Sergt. A. M. Wheeler, Howitzer Co., 18th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Dix, N.J., and to home. (July 9, W.D.)

First Sergt. M. Horan, Co. G, 22d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and to home. (July 9, W.D.)

Sergt. W. Kilday, Co. L, 44th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and to home. (July 2, W.D.)

Sergt. J. W. Wood, Co. A, 1st Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Travis, Texas, and to home. (July 9, W.D.)

Sergt. G. C. Leverich, Service Co., 64th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and to home. (July 11, W.D.)

Sergt. H. S. Harlow, Co. G, 21st Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and to home. (July 11, W.D.)

Sergt. F. Eldridge, Co. D, 19th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and to home. (July 11, W.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted Major C. A. Pivirotto, P.S., is further extended for one month and fifteen days. (July 8, W.D.)

Major G. A. Pivirotto, P.S., to Manila on transport to sail about Sept. 7 for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

#### RETIRING OFFICERS.

Capt. H. Stringfellow, Jr., retired, is detailed as assistant professor University of Georgia, Athens. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. G. T. Fleet, retired, will report by letter to commanding general 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, for assignment to an educational institution. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. M. O'Keefe, P.S., retired, is detailed as assistant professor State University of Iowa, Iowa City. (July 7, W.D.)

#### PLACED ON D.O.L.

The names of the following officers of Inf. are placed on the D.O.L.: Major H. D. Selton, Capt. A. C. Young, 1st Lieuts. O. C. Wood and F. L. Parks. (July 11, W.D.)

#### REMOVED FROM D.O.L.

The following officers are removed from the D.O.L.: Lieut. Col. J. C. Gregory, M.C.; Majors R. H. Fletcher, Jr., W. A. Rafferty, Capt. D. R. Kerr and R. E. Archibald, Inf. (July 11, W.D.)

#### LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

The following officers have been granted leaves for the periods indicated: Leave granted Col. C. King, G.S., is extended two months; one month, Aug. 15, to Lieut. Col. J. W. Griswold, G.S.; one month and five days to Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriman, C.A.C., about Aug. 1, 1921; one month, about Aug. 1, to Lieut. Col. E. S. Hartshorn, G.S.; three months to Major H. H. Fuller, F.A., about Aug. 22, 1921, with permission to leave U.S.; one month and fifteen days to Major W. A. Squires, D.C.; three months, about Aug. 25, to Major R. F. Cox, C.C.A.; one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 10, to Major P. H. Ottosen, C.A.C.; one month, about Aug. 15, to Major J. N. Greely, G.S., with permission to apply for an extension and to leave U.S.; one month to Major J. D. Carmody, Inf., about Aug. 1, 1921. (July 12, W.D.)

Leaves granted for the periods indicated: Twenty-one days to Col. F. W. Ward, G.S., Aug. 1; leave Major A. E. Liston, M.C., is extended five months; three months to Col. D. C. Howard, M.C., with permission to leave U.S.; two months to Capt. J. M. Sanderson, F.A.; three months to Lieut. Col. H. B. Farrar, F.A.; two months to Capt. S. S. Addis, F.A., about July 9. (July 8, W.D.)

Leaves granted for the periods indicated: Two months to Capt. D. P. Yewell, Inf.; one month to Capt. J. E. Farmworth, Inf., Aug. 2; one month and ten days to Capt. J. C. Whitcomb, Inf., about July 15. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. W. A. Bevan, A.S., is extended one month. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave two months to Capt. A. Bradshaw, Jr., C.C.A. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave one month is granted the following officers of C.A.C. officers: Capts. A. F. Englehart, A. H. Campbell and B. Bowering; 1st Lieuts. M. C. Casey, L. W. Bartlett and F. S. Gay. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave one month and ten days to Capt. C. G. Feltz, C.A.S. (July 11, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. W. A. Bevan, A.S., is extended one month. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave two months to Capt. A. Bradshaw, Jr., C.C.A. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave one month is granted the following officers of C.A.C. upon completion of course at Coast Artillery School: Capts. J. C. Hatton, C. F. Maguire, J. D. MacMullen, E. C. Head; 1st Lieuts. W. G. Holder and A. R. MacMillan. (July 11, W.D.)

Leaves are granted to the following officers for the periods indicated: Two months, about Aug. 15, to Lieut. Col. E. E. Haskell, I.G.; one month, effective July 14, to Capt. F. C. Scoville, C.A.C.; one month, about July 15, to Army Field Clerk P. Congilose; one month to Major H. Dickinson, re-tired. (July 7, 4th C.A.)

The following captains have been granted leaves for the periods indicated: Two months to W. D. Collins, C.A.C.; two months to S. O'C. Neff, 25th Inf.; one month and ten days to L. A. Hudgings, C.A.C., about July 15; two months to S. E. Wolfe, C.A.C.; two months to R. B. Ransom, 44th Inf.; two months to F. A. House, C.A.C.; one month and ten days to W. R. Stewart, C.A.C.; one month to J. L. Scott, C.A.C.; one month to W. S. Phillips, C.A.C.; one month to H. R. Pierce, C.A.C.; one month to T. McF. Cockrell, Cav.; one month and twelve days, about Aug. 1, to R. G. Mess, Inf. (July 12, W.D.)

The following first lieutenants have been granted leaves for the periods indicated: One month to H. K. Williams, Jr., C.A.C.; one month to D. B. Herren, C.A.C.; one month to J. V. Walsh, C.A.C.; one month to L. S. Smith, C.A.C.; one month to H. C. Reuter, C.A.C. (July 12, W.D.)

Leave two months, with permission to visit U.S., to Capt. M. B. Dilley, S.C. (June 29, P.C.D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, to Capt. E. G. Smith, retired. (July 5, 3d C.A.)

Sick leave two months, with permission to visit U.S., to Capt. G. A. Ross, 42d Inf., about July 7. (June 29, P.C.D.)

Leave two months, about July 15, to Capt. G. A. Lockhart, Inf., D

## NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Brig. Gen. J. M. Carson, U.S.A., Chief of Construction Service, Q.M.C., is on an extended inspection of various new construction projects in Texas, Louisiana and Kansas.

Col. Edgar Russel is acting chief signal officer during the absence of Major Gen. George O. Squier, who is representing the U.S. War and State departments at a technical conference at Paris, which is a development of the International Communications Conference held in Washington during the months of November and December, 1920.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Gilchrist, Med. Corps, U.S.A., medical officer in the office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, delivered a series of lectures before the students of the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle, Pa., during the week ending July 16, on the results of chemical warfare on personnel from a medical officer's standpoint.

Through error the name of Major James Blyth, Inf. U.S.A., was omitted from the list of distinguished graduates of the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, which appeared in our issue of July 2.

## ARMY ITEMS.

## Lapel Button for Enlisted Reserve Corps.

It was announced by the War Department on July 13 that instructions were being issued that the paragraph "Lapel buttons" in the uniform specifications be amended by adding thereto the following sub-paragraph: "Enlisted Reserve Corps same as Officers' Reserve Corps except in bronze instead of gold."

## Army Shoes to be Sold.

The Surplus Property Branch, office of the Quartermaster General, offers for sale by negotiation, approximately 211,000 pairs of hob-nailed field shoes and approximately 48,000 pairs of field shoes without hob-nails. They are the heavy type designed for use in France, Army Munson last. Approximate list of sizes comprising each lot may be obtained at the office of the Q.M. General, Munitions building, Washington, D.C. Informal bids will be accepted up to Aug. 15, 1921.

## Chemical Warfare Service School.

Graduating exercises were held by the Chemical Warfare School a few days ago at Edgewood, Md., which formally closed the work of the school for the term which began on April 18 last. Twenty-two student officers have attended this course, says the Chemical Warfare Service Journal of July 2, including three lieutenant commanders of the U.S. Navy and three officers of the U.S. Marine Corps. Through their attendance a nucleus for Chemical Warfare training will be formed in the Navy and Marine Corps, and fresh thought will be added toward the solution of Chemical Warfare problems by minds that have a somewhat different point of view from those of the members of this service itself. The pleasant associations that have been formed with these officers are bound to help in making closer and even more friendly the bonds between the three great divisions of the Military Establishment. Sixteen officers received training fitting them to be corps or division Chemical Warfare officers or company commanders of gas troops, which was the purpose of the course. Of these, several have been recently transferred from other branches, and so for the first time have come into intimate contact with the technical details in which the Chemical Warfare Service differs from the other arms.

## Fort Andrews Entertains Yachtmen.

The South Boston Yacht Club Association, composed of the eight yacht clubs around Boston, accepted the hospitality of Fort Ethan Allen, Mass., and spent the day for a picnic. The harbor presented a panorama of great beauty with 226 boats of various build and the terraced green of the beautiful post was well peopled with merry-makers. The civilians thoroughly enjoyed among other attractions of the post the parade of the National Guard under command of Col. B. B. Shedd. This is the 1st Coast Defense Command, N.G. of Mass., numbering 1,000, who are stationed in three of the harbor posts for a period of two weeks' practice.

## Polo at Fort Ethan Allen.

A polo game which took place at Fort Ethan Allen on July 6 between the officers on duty at that post with the R.O.T.C. camp and a team consisting of members of the Fort Ethan Allen first and second teams, resulted in a score of 8-2 in favor of Fort Ethan Allen. Four full periods were played. The line-up was: R.O.T.C.—Edwards No. 1, Cunningham 2, Flint 3, Estes 4. Fort Ethan Allen—Herren No. 1, McChesney 2, Baylies 3, Herman 4, substitute, Daly. The game was of greater interest than that of last week, especially the first and second periods. The R.O.T.C. team got away towards its goal to a happy start through the good hitting of their No. 2, but the aggressiveness of Captain Herren and Lieutenant McChesney brought the home team out of danger. Major Estes, for the challengers, played a splendid game at back. He saved at least five goals by his consistent hitting. Goals—McChesney 3, Herren 3, Baylies 2, Estes 1, Cunningham 1. Fouls—Flint 1, Cunningham 1.

## Record Endurance March.

According to a telegram received by Major Gen. James G. Harbord, executive assistant to the Chief of Staff, Pvt. 1st Class John MacGregor, of the 2d Division, has completed a record endurance march from San Antonio, Texas, to Denver, Colo. He completed the last 500 miles in fourteen days, an average march of over thirty-five miles a day. The entire journey of 1,100 miles consumed forty marching days and was made in order to acquaint citizens of Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado with the advantages offered young men by the Citizens' Military Training Camps. Private MacGregor was escorted into Denver by the band from Fort Logan, and was tendered a reception by the officials of that city. He made the march in full field equipment. Some years ago he walked to Winnipeg from Alberta, Canada, a distance of about 1,800 miles. He enlisted in 1917 and served in France in the Air Service; re-enlisted in 1919.

## Bakers and Cooks School.

The sixth anniversary of the Bakers and Cooks School at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was celebrated on the evening of July 1 by an enjoyable dinner, at which speeches were made suitable to the occasion. The roster of the school includes the following: Commandant, Col. J. W. Heard, Cav.; assistant commandant, Capt. Daniel O'Connell, Q.M.C.; executive officer, 1st Lieut. William Day, Q.M.C.; senior instructor, Master Sergt. John C.

Wade, Q.M.C.; chief instructor in baking, Master Sergt. Fred Schwed; chief instructor in cooking, Master Sergt. William A. L. Treptow; instructor in mess accounts, Acting 1st Sergt. Albert M. Brittingham. The school was first organized July 1, 1915, with Capt. J. L. Dietrich, 9th Cav. (now Lieutenant colonel, Finance Dept.), in charge. During the six years since there have been received to take the various courses 4,053 men or an average of a little over fifty-six men per month. The school has had an average of nineteen kitchens under constant operation. During the World War this school alone furnished fourteen commissioned officers for duty with schools and bakery companies; nine captains and five lieutenants.

## Organization Day, 62d Infantry, U.S.A.

"Regimental Organization Day" was celebrated by the 62d Infantry, U.S.A., Col. C. H. Barth, at Fort Mills, Pa., on June 1, anniversary of the day on which the 65th was organized by transfer from the 12th Infantry, when the United States entered the World War. Colonel Barth declared the day a holiday. The program of the day included general assembly of the regiment in Topside Cinematograph; reading of citations and commendatory orders, etc., by Lieut. James Hostetler; address embodying a brief history of the 4th Philippine Infantry (Provisional), Capt. Frank Tillotson; brief history of the 62d Infantry (P.S.), Major Charles A. Stokes; the spirit of the regiment and its future, Col. Charles H. Barth. The regimental band rendered appropriate selections. All companies returned to their barracks where a specially prepared dinner was served. During the dinner each company commander gave a short talk to the men of his company on the history and spirit of the company.

## Independence Day Celebrated at Camp Bragg.

Independence Day was celebrated at Camp Bragg by the troops stationed there with an athletic meet in which excellent records were made in both track and field events. Brig. Gen. Albert J. Bowley, U.S.A., returned in the morning to take command of the camp. The 100-yard dash was won by Bacon, 5th F.A., in 10.45 secs., he also winning the running broad jump and high jump. Husted, 17th F.A., won the quarter-mile run. Anthony, Q.M.C., took first place in the 50-yard dash and in the pole vault. In the half-mile relay race the 17th F.A. won, and in the clown obstacle race Scerrell, 5th F.A., gained first prize. In the tug-of-war the 5th F.A. lost to the 21st F.A. In the second heat the 17th F.A. won from the staff while the 17th won from the 21st F.A. in the final. General Bowley presented the prizes. In the afternoon the 5th F.A. baseball team defeated that of the 17th by a score of 9 to 2. Later at Pope Field a game of polo was played between two officers' teams of the camp. The line-up was: Red—Major Wrona 1, Major Hatch 2, Lieutenant Colonel Foy 3, Major Gruber 4. Blue—Captain Wallace 1, Captain Cockrell 2, Captain Whistler 3, Major Batson 4. Referee, Major Sloan; time-keeper, Major Maher. Score, Red 3, Blue 2. Tea was served by Mrs. Gruber, assisted by Mrs. Teft, Mrs. Usber and Mrs. Sloan. As a preliminary to the game a stick-and-ball contest, with twelve contestants, was won by Major Batson, with Captain Wallace second. A bending race, with ten contestants, was also won by these officers in the order named.

## GENERAL BADOGLIO, ITALIAN ARMY, HERE.

Gen. Pietro Badoglio, of the Italian army, its former chief of staff, and a life member of the Supreme Council, accompanied by his aid, Col. Domenico Sicilini, arrived at New York on July 12 for the purpose of paying an official visit to this Government. While here he is to be the guest of the United States. General Badoglio was met at quarantine by an Army tug having on board Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., several officers of his staff, and Col. Mervyn C. Buckley, U.S.A., of the office of the Chief of Staff, War Department. He remained in New York until July 13, when he left for Washington. On landing General Badoglio said: "It is my first visit to your country, and I salute the glorious Republic of the United States and raise my cap to the Army of the United States, the faithful ally with whom we fought throughout the war. I remember with great pleasure General Treat, commander of the American forces in Italy, and the wonderful regiments, the 332d, and their quality and bravery. It was a pleasure to us to permit them, as a slight token of our regard, to wear on their shoulders the emblem of the lion, the insignia of ancient Venice. I come to bring to the United States—America, I call it—the spirit of Italy." The General and Colonel Sicilini were formally entertained at luncheon at the Army and Navy Club in Washington by Secretary of War Weeks on July 14. Among the American Army officers present were Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., Chief of Staff; Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., assistant to the Chief of Staff, the directors of the divisions of the General Staff and the chiefs of bureaus and services. General Badoglio is to remain in the United States about two months.

## SIXTH-YEAR BOOK OF 1915, U.S.M.A.

Major Robert W. Strong, Cav., U.S.A., writes that the Sixth-year book of the class of 1915, U.S.M.A., was mailed to members of the class on June 17, sent by third class mail to addresses given in the Army List of Feb. 1, 1921, with the exception of those for a few officers. Books were sent by first class mail, care of The A.G.O., to the following: Brady, Emery, Fox, Ganahl, Melberg, Merillat, Naiden, Struble, Swing, Williams, R. L., and Woodruff. Any officer who has not received his book may find out the exact address to which it was sent by communicating with Major Strong at West Point, N.Y.

## PASADENA POST RESOLUTION AGAINST PROPAGANDA.

A meeting of Pasadena Post No. 13 of the American Legion, Department of California, was held on June 15, the adjutant of the post, Earl S. Messer, informs us, at which a report of the Americanization committee of that post was presented. This resulted in the unanimous adoption of a resolution reciting that the evidence in the report "seems to show that the records of the Hearst publications have consistently been un-American in that their aims have been and are to aid Germany by agitating dissension and enmity between America and her former Allies and present friends." The committee report refers to "the insidious propaganda being disseminated by certain publications—propaganda aimed toward causing dissension between the United States and her former allies and present friends—propaganda deliberately and consistently used for the sole purpose of aiding Germany, with whom we are still technically at war—

propaganda which Prince Henry of Prussia on the occasion of his historic visit to the United States first instigated and which has continued since without break, before, during and after the war, sometimes openly, sometimes hidden, but always working." The report further quotes at length from the publications to which it refers in support of its conclusions and says: "The intent of this report is to show that pro-German activities did not cease with America's declaration of war, did not cease upon the death of tens of thousands of American soldiers, did not cease upon the signing of the armistice, have not ceased to-day, but have continued unceasingly up to the present moment and break forth every few days in renewed efforts."

## SCHOOL FOR INFANTRY NON-COMS.

On his return from an inspection of the Infantry School and attendance at the graduating exercises closing this year's courses, Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, expressed satisfaction with the way the courses were conducted, and the demonstrations given during his presence. "The school is less than two years old," he said, "and has many rough spots which are well known to the officers in immediate charge, but many of them will be remedied in the near future without financial assistance, and others as soon as the command can be made more comfortable by better housing and transportation facilities." General Farnsworth hopes that financial conditions will soon prevail so as to enable the Infantry to assemble a small class of non-commissioned officers at the school for training as section leaders and Infantry specialists. He stated, however, that the matter of financing the proposition was for the officers of the War Department General Staff to pass judgment upon, and added: "While I believe they favor it, there are certain material difficulties that may prevent inauguration of the plan during the present school year." General Farnsworth said he considered that non-commissioned officers of the Infantry should be developed the same as those of the Coast Artillery Corps in its school at Fort Monroe, but at present there is no provision to give them such training.

## WEST POINT SONGS.

"West Point Songs—Songs of the United States Military Academy," have been brought together in a well printed and well selected volume of words and music, edited by Lieut. Philip Egner, bandmaster, U.S.M.A., and Frederick C. Mayer, organist and choirmaster, U.S.M.A. The editors who also publish the volume, at West Point, have assembled all of the songs which have proven their ability to live, or which have been the most popular among those appearing in recent years. The most important songs, such as "Benny Haven," etc., appear not only in the form of a solo for general use, but are especially arranged for male quartet also. This applies as well to "The Corps," in the arrangement which has been sung with such success by the cadet choir during their visits to Columbian University in recent years. The Artillery is represented by "The Artillery Song"; the Cavalry by "For Seven Long Years"; there is plenty of material for use on hikes. The book is brought down to date by the inclusion of several adaptations of British war songs, and "Furlo Girl," the hit of the 1921 Hundredth Night show. The volume is handsomely bound in boards, and in the West Point colors—black, gold and gray. The contents includes forty-two numbers, with an alphabetical index of titles.

## CEMETERIAL DIVISION IN HOT QUARTERS.

Col. George H. Penrose, U.S.A., Chief of the Cemetery Branch, office of the Quartermaster General, is very much dissatisfied with the new office quarters assigned to his service on the west upper floor of the War Trade Building, Washington, a temporary structure built during the emergency. He reports he is losing from six to fifteen clerks a day on account of the sweltering heat. Due to the low ceilings which are in close proximity to the comparatively level roof of the building, and the many employees grouped in the different rooms with inadequate ventilation, the hot weather that prevails in the vicinity of Washington makes these quarters almost unbearably hot, especially during the afternoons after the sun has beat down upon the roof of the building for several hours. On July 8 the clerks were all dismissed at three o'clock because of the heat. Colonel Penrose has appealed to the War Department for relief either by moving the offices to the floor below, or providing other quarters less subjected to the almost direct rays of the sun.

## NEW POST SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS.

At a meeting held at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C., on May 26 of officers and former officers of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who are stationed or living in the vicinity, the Washington Post of the Society of American Military Engineers was organized and the following officers elected: C. H. Birdseye, president; J. H. Wheat, vice president; E. P. Ellis, secretary-treasurer; H. S. Graves and Major J. J. Kingman, U.S.A., directors. With an initial membership of more than fifty the new post has an excellent prospect of success. Its principal object will be the diffusion of knowledge of military engineering, fostering public interest in preparedness and the development of the citizens' military training camps. A smoker was given at the residence of Mr. George Oakley Totten, Jr., the speakers being Major Gen. W. M. Black, U.S.A.; Major Gen. Lansing H. Beach, Chief of Engineers, and Major D. I. Sultan, C.E., U.S.A.

## MAJOR ZANE POST, V.F.W., TAKES PATRIOTIC ACTION.

Members of the Major Zane Post 344, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of San Jose, Calif., noted a report in a local paper on June 24 to the effect that in the case of a man charged with passing bad checks the court was to give him a chance to enlist in the U.S. Navy. The post passed resolutions of protest directed to the judge of the court, stating that such action brought discredit on all members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps whether discharged or in the Service, and calling attention to the fact that no person convicted or charged with a felony can lawfully be enlisted in any branch of the United States Navy or Military Service. It was directed that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the Secretary of the Navy and to the commandant of the 13th Naval District at San Francisco, requesting suitable action.

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#### HOSPITAL FACILITIES AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Owing to various delays in proposed improvements of the hospital facilities for Schofield Barracks, H.T., it is stated in the Surgeon General's Office that provision for the sick of the 12,000 troops now stationed there has not kept pace with the growth of the post in other lines. It is sometimes necessary to transport the sick about twenty-five miles to the Army hospital at Fort Shafter in the city of Honolulu. The hospital buildings now at Schofield Barracks were constructed from the years 1909 to 1913 with no thought of permanency, and it costs almost as much annually to keep them in repair as they cost originally. By close calculation, and cutting of estimates submitted by the various Army hospitals for the present fiscal year, the Surgeon General has succeeded in effecting potential saving of approximately \$100,000 out of the \$900,000 appropriated by Congress for hospital construction, and with proper co-ordination this sum of money will be used to begin construction of permanent hospitals at Schofield Barracks during this year. It will only be a beginning, however, and to bring the medical equipment up to relative standing with the other equipment will require subsequent appropriations, perhaps for several years, to complete the undertaking. As far back as 1918, Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the purpose of constructing more permanent hospitals at Schofield Barracks, but in the stress of the war it was decided to use this appropriation for more pressing needs. Since that time repeated efforts by the Surgeon General to obtain money for the pur-

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### "INACTIVE LIST" OF REGULAR ARMY UNITS.

*Instability of Enlisted Strength Forces Adoption.*

The instability, due to Congressional whim, of the enlisted strength of the Regular Army has virtually forced upon the War Department the adoption of an "inactive list" of units. There is apparently no other way out of a situation which is outside the control of the executive branch of the Government in this open season for bringing down economy game by curtailing the Regular forces, and the country will have to depend for its land defense upon a Regular Army which may be skeletonized or carried solely on paper in many of its components. In view of an authorized strength of 280,000 voted by Congress in June, 1920, the reduction to 175,000 ordered by Congressional resolution in February, 1921, and the further reduction to 150,000 in the Appropriation act of June 30, 1921, the War Department has been kept in a constant state of uncertainty. Logically, therefore, it has come to the conclusion that it must do the best it can with the strength given it in the latest mandate, maintain such units as possible at a strength that will give the officers and enlisted men training which approaches readiness for war, and discontinue other units or maintain their organizations on paper. In this extremity the War Department has adopted the "guardian" or "parent" scheme which, in brief, is illustrated best by making, say, the 12th Regiment the parent or guardian of the 13th Regiment when the latter is disbanded; the 12th keeping the 13th's records and colors and an adequate equipment at supply depots, so that when occasion arises the 12th Regiment will turn over to a re-established 13th its records, colors and equipment and aid in its reconstruction. Meanwhile the officers of the 13th and those enlisted men whose contracts have not expired will be absorbed either in the 12th to build it to strength or by other units.

Such is a situation confronting the country less than three years after the world's greatest war from which the nation is said to have gained unforgettable lessons in national defense, and only two years after a demobilization which was the wonder of the world because of its orderliness and during which there were outbursts both by public men and by the men drafted into the Service to the effect that "never again" would this nation go into a war as unprepared as it was in 1917. It is a distressing commentary upon the failure to learn wisdom from the haste with incalculable waste that the country withheld in 1917 and 1918, that when the people demand succor from the burdens of the World War and a reduction of taxation the first objective of the Congressional economists should be the Army—and the Navy. For the day when there shall be no more war is yet very far off, despite the pacific wave of acclaim which meets the invitation to consider the limitation of armament, whose very consideration is fraught with danger of conflict, and whose ending in peace and tranquillity cannot be assured.

But the War Department is on solid ground in this attempt at least to stabilize the enlisted strength of the Army and to gain headway in training for the serious duties which that Army is liable to be called upon to carry out with little preliminary notice. The War Department declares that under the National Defense act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, an organization was approved which provided for possible foreign garrisons and for expeditionary forces, coast defenses, training centers, Special Service schools, a detached enlisted men's list and "overhead" in the United States. This it declares is the basic organization. Congress in House Joint Resolution No. 440 limited the size of the Army to 175,000 enlisted men, and now it sets the figure at 150,000. From time to time Congress may, by appropriation bills or otherwise, place further varying limitations on the strength of the Army. In order to accommodate the organization of the Army to current limitations as to strength, without changing the basic organization, and in order to provide for a prompt expansion to the basic strength without delay of providing a new organization, the War Department has adopted the policy of placing the necessary number of units on the "Inactive List."

When a regiment or other unit is placed on this inactive list the order will designate a similar unit of the active list as its guardian or parent organization; as has been stated. The enlisted personnel of the inactive unit will be transferred to active units by orders. As many commissioned officers as are available will remain assigned to the inactive unit as may be necessary. The commanding officer of the parent or guardian unit will secure, retain and keep alive and up-to-date the colors and all necessary records of the inactive unit, making all required reports and returns and answering all communications. He will also secure and retain credits at the proper storage depots, arsenals, etc., for the full equipment necessary for the inactive unit to promptly

#### REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF NAVY.

According to Senators who served on the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs majority and minority reports on the investigation of the conduct of the Navy in the World War are to be submitted before the recess of the extraordinary session of Congress. Senator Hale, chairman of the sub-committee, will submit the majority report, and Senators Pittman and Trammell will hand in minority reports, which the latter have already prepared. The investigation, brought about by the letter of Jan. 7, 1920, from Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., to the Secretary of the Navy on "Certain Naval Lessons of the Great War," began on March 9, 1920, and extended through nearly three months, the committee adjourning on May 28, 1920. Contrary to general opinion, the investigation did not lapse with the adjournment of the 66th Congress, members of the sub-committee state.

take the field upon being transferred to the active list. Arrangements will be made by the commanding officer of the guardian or parent unit whereby, when an inactive unit is restored to the active list and filled to authorized strength, it may receive an ample nucleus of non-commissioned officers and specialists from the guardian or parent unit. The commanding officer of the guardian or parent unit may remain so assigned or he may be assigned to the inactive unit that is to become active. He will, therefore, keep trained at all times sufficient non-commissioned officers and specialists to furnish the necessary nucleus to the inactive unit without seriously disrupting the active unit.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE FROM ARMY.

Under the order of July 1 authorizing the discharge by corps-area and division commanders of all enlisted men of the Army who apply for discharge during the month of July, reports for the first ten days received by the War Department July 12, showed 34,613 enlisted men on duty within the continental limits of the United States had filed applications for discharge. The machinery of discharge has been working smoothly and separations from the Service will take place as fast as the officers at posts, camps and stations can complete the necessary paper work involved. Discharges actually granted during the first ten days of July numbered 13,000. The reports received showed that approximately fifty per cent. of the men at some camps, posts and stations sought separation from the Service. Secretary of War Weeks said that he thought that the July applications for discharge represented the peak of the demands for release. Indicating an absence of desire to leave the Service in some areas, Secretary Weeks instanced the 2d Corps Area, of which Governors Island is headquarters. Out of a total strength of 10,726 troops in this area, only 216 applications for discharge have been received. In the 3d Corps Area, with headquarters at Fort Howard, Md., near Baltimore, 529 of the 14,338 men asked for discharge.

#### Heaviest Separations from Border Posts.

As forecast in our issue of July 9, the heaviest ratio of application for separation is recorded at the so-called border posts. In detail the report submitted to the War Department by Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commanding the 8th Corps Area, is as follows:

Post	Strength	Applications for Discharge
Fort Apache	124	37
Fort Bliss	4,824	2,247
Brooks Field	344	219
Fort Brown	998	412
Fort Clark	625	371
Fort Crockett	258	126
Camp Michie	666	363
Eagle Pass	725	364
Ellington Field	922	414
Fort Sam Houston	2,989	1,510
Fort Huachuca	942	259
Fort Douglas	1,544	872
Kelly Field	1,318	744
Nogales	1,523	489
Camp Logan	356	147
Fort McIntosh	834	389
Normoyle	687	440
Fort Reno	100	36
Fort Ringgold	375	216
Fort Sill	3,080	1,774
Camp Stanley	489	238
San Antonio	153	70
Denver	468	247
Totals	23,844	11,984

#### Corps Areas and Divisions.

The reports from corps areas and division commanders as to applications for discharge in the first ten days show an aggregate of 22,620, with the addition of 11,869 of the applications in the 8th Corps Area noted above. In the figures below the 8th Corps Area carries only a total of 115 for the reason that the full report from General Dickman was not received until after the first returns were tabulated. Allowing for this, the separations in corps areas follow:

1st	182	6th	47
2d	216	7th	174
3d	529	8th	115
4th	762	9th	99
5th	19		

The applications for discharge from the divisions and from Camp Benning follow:

1st Division, Camp Dix	1,659
2d Division, Camp Travis	7,077
3d Division, Camp Pike	1,255
4th Division, Camp Lewis	691
5th Division, Camp Jackson	3,704
6th Division, Camp Grant	3,852
7th Division, Camp Meade	1,066
Camp Benning	1,165

The first ten days' figures were as surprising as they were disappointing to Army officers on duty in the branches and services of the War Department, and the opinion was expressed that the sudden separation from the Service of so many men in a brief period would result in a general slump which would require herculean effort to maintain anything approximating morale in the skeletonized forces while a readjustment was taking place.

The rush of application for discharge was not thought to be an indication of the number of men who really desire permanent separation from the Service, but that it was rather due to the keenness of the enlisted personnel. As one officer expressed it, the men had figured that they can take a two or three months' furlough; get travel pay to their homes and the \$90 bonus. After that they would be ready to re-enlist and would be among the first to apply when recruiting was again resumed. Many of these men felt that they would be taking a vacation, with pay, said this officer, feeling

certain that when they were ready to get back into the ranks there would be places for them to fill. This idea is apparently based upon the assumption that special discharges will continue to be granted even after the Army is reduced to the figure required by Congress, which will not be the case under the provisions of the law. When the strength of the Army is reduced to the number of men appropriated for there will still be approximately 4,000 separations a month from a strength of 150,000, due to normal expiration of discharge. Recruiting would soon have to be resumed to keep the enlisted personnel up to the authorized strength, but not in number sufficient to provide for return to the Service of any large part of those who accept special discharge.

At the War Department it is stated that the mandate to the Secretary of War in the law which directs him to grant applications for discharge will be carried out and the order of July 1 was an earnest of the intention to reduce the Army as soon as practicable to a strength of 150,000 men. The limitation of special discharges to July was in the nature of a test, it was stated, and upon the results of this test will be based the War Department's plans for a further reduction in August, in addition to the 6,000 normal separations due in that month. In general all applications will be approved. Because of the great number of separations in the 8th Corps Area some replacements will have to be sent from other posts, although it is not contemplated that a large percentage of the vacancies will be filled in this manner, because of the scattered distribution of the enlisted personnel at this time and the great expense involved in moving replacements.

#### WAR DEPT. GENERAL STAFF CHANGES.

##### *Interesting Inferences in Orders to Official Board.*

In the orders issued by the War Department appointing a board of officers to study and report upon the War Department General Staff, noted in our issue of July 9, there are several paragraphs which inferentially at least indicate that the present administration takes a rather critical attitude toward the General Staff organization. The orders state that the "board will report specifically" upon "such regrouping of the duties of the several divisions of the General Staff as will insure supervision of all staff activities of the War Department and will eliminate overlapping of jurisdiction and duplication of effort." In War Department opinion, outside the General Staff, decentralization of the war functions of the General Staff has come with exceeding slowness and as a result there has been duplication of effort. It is the purpose of the Secretary of War that the eliminations recommended by the board shall be made immediately and the General Staff as a whole reconstituted and co-ordinated with respect to staff duty solely.

The board will also specifically report upon "the possibility of regrouping the several offices of the General Staff in such more systematic and convenient way as will facilitate business and lead to reduction of commissioned and other personnel." It is to be inferred that recommendations relative to reduction of personnel will meet with immediate approval, and that the ninety-two officers allowed by law in the War Department General Staff may be reduced in number if by the regrouping of the several offices the business of the organization is facilitated. Specific report of the board is also to be made as to "the relations that should exist between the Personnel Bureau of the office of The Adjutant General and the offices of the General Staff and of the chiefs of the combatant arms dealing with the same subject." The Personnel Branch of the Operations Division of the W.D. General Staff, according to organization plans, is charged with matters of policy relative to personnel. But during and since the war this branch has been handling matters of detail relative to personnel, which has been and is a duplication. This has resulted in frequent conflict between the General Staff and The A.G. Office over matters pertaining to personnel and the inclusion of this duty of the board in these orders promises that shortly the whole business of handling the personnel will be confined to The Adjutant General's Office and under the Chief of Personnel Bureau, whose office was provided for in the act of June 4, 1920. This officer will then really possess administrative functions and be actively engaged in the control and administration of personnel matters, both as to officers and enlisted men. In the last year the relations existing between the Personnel Bureau and the General Staff have been amicable, to be sure, but it can hardly be said that the Personnel Bureau has possessed the exclusive charge of "the operating functions of procurement, assignment, promotion, transfer, retirement, and discharge of all officers and enlisted men of the Army," as provided in Sec. 6 of the Army Reorganization act. This section also provides that "territorial commanders and the chiefs of the several branches of the Army shall be charged with such of the above described duties within their respective jurisdictions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

The chiefs of the several branches maintain personnel officers and have been supplied with files relative to the personnel assigned to their branches, but these files are necessarily incomplete and contain abstracts of recent records only. It is probable that the board will go into this matter exhaustively with the purpose of eliminating duplication and overlapping and bring about a system which will be satisfactory both to the chiefs and the Chief of Personnel Bureau, who is an assistant to The Adjutant General.

From every point of view, according to competent

military opinion, those three matters which the board is specifically to report upon are essential to the attainment of the best staff organization in the War Department, consequently the report of the board and the War Department's action upon its recommendations will be awaited with interest and the hope is well shown evidences that in future organization the War Department will be upon a plane of efficiency and economy, and with the best possible co-ordination with the Army as a whole.

#### LARGER SIZES OF ARMY UNIFORMS.

The Quartermaster General states that the sizes of clothing now required for enlisted men in the Army do not include as many small sizes as was the case some time ago. Before the order to stop recruiting was issued last winter, it is stated, there was some call for shoes as small as size 4, hats size 6½, trousers 28 inches at the waist, coats 30 inches chest measurement, shirts size 13½, and stockings as small as No. 9, and that the sizes called for generally indicated that large numbers of mere youths were being taken into the Army. That these youths have grown larger since their enlistment is given as one reason why sizes of clothing are steadily increasing. Prior to the intensive recruiting campaign which followed demobilization of the Army after the World War there was seldom a call for shirts smaller than size 15. From the elaborate measurements taken during demobilization of 100,000 enlisted men a tariff, which is explained as a table showing the proportion of sizes of men by percentage, has been prepared in the Quartermaster General's office. From this tariff Charles E. Lightfoot, designer of the Army uniform for enlisted men, office of the Quartermaster General, is making up patterns to serve as a general guide for uniform makers so far as practicable. Inasmuch as it was the rule adhered to when these measurements were taken that the men should be at least 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches in height, minimum weight 126 pounds, and have to their credit a minimum of six months' service overseas, it is not anticipated this tariff will be altogether serviceable at the present time.

There are on hand now enough uniforms to provide the whole Army for some time to come with the most of the sizes needed, and what clothing is furnished is based generally on the requisitions submitted. It is interesting to note, however, that the largest percentage of these 100,000 overseas veterans measured 5 feet 7¾ inches in height, 36 inches around the chest, 31 inches at the waist and that the weight was 141 pounds. When the plan of taking the measurements was in its infancy it was thought manikins would be provided to which uniforms should be fitted before they were issued to troops, but owing to their excessive cost, and for other reasons, this system has been abandoned and test uniforms, made up from patterns designed by Mr. Lightfoot, are to be fitted to the men themselves under his direct supervision. Mr. Lightfoot is considered especially equipped to perform the duties of designing uniforms from this data, as he served in the British army as military master tailor and has been in the U.S. Quartermaster General's office since 1907, first as assistant to the designer and later as chief designer. After coming to the United States from England in 1887 he served five years in the U.S. Cavalry, during which time a part of his duties was in connection with tailoring Army uniforms. In addition he is a member of the International Custom Cutters' Association and the Merchant Tailor Designers' Association. The measurement of enlisted men on such a large scale, from which the tariff has been computed by Mr. Lightfoot to serve as a general guide, was never undertaken before, and while it can only be applied in a general way now, if war should come, when large numbers of men would be drafted into the Army from all parts of the country, the advantage of knowing the average sizes of men in the different sections for the purpose of providing well-fitted uniforms is almost incalculable. It would save money, patience and time.

#### APPORTIONMENT OF ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Brig. Gen. Herbert McLord, Director of Finance, and budget officer for the War Department, has been directed by the Secretary of War to make recommendation to the latter through the Chief of Staff as to the apportionment of all appropriations to the branches and services of the War Department, as to the apportionment by monthly or other allotments under the provisions of Sec. 3, act of Feb. 27, 1906, and as to the portion of the several appropriations to be reserved from availability for obligation. General Lord will also prepare for submission to the Secretary of War the revised budget for the War Department for 1922. He has been authorized to secure direct from the War Department General Staff and from the various bureau and services of the War Department such information, advice and assistance as he may desire in accomplishing the duties assigned to him.

#### PEACE STRENGTH FOR 2d DIVISION.

Because of the discharges of enlisted men Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman was on July 14 directed by the War Department to organize the 2d Division at peace strength. This division had been the only one for which provision had been made for organization at war strength. The reconstitution of the division will absorb Sanitary Cos. 5 and 6, Ambulance Co. 6, Hospital Cos. 5 and 6, Motor Transport Cos. 7 and 8. All excess personnel and stores of surplus equipment are to be attached.

July 16, 1921

## HEARINGS ON ARMY PROMOTION LIST.

Preparations for the hearings before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Senator McKellar's bill (S. 371) designed to amend the arrangement of the Army promotion list so far as it affects lieutenants and captains, were completed to begin taking testimony on July 15. General John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, was requested to appear before the committee, also Col. John McA. Palmer, of General Pershing's staff, and Major Thomas W. Hammond, W.D. General Staff. The following officers, all of whom are stationed in or near Washington except Capt. Earl H. DeFoe, Inf., who comes from the Infantry School at Camp Beaufort, Ga., were notified to appear before the committee: Capts. George A. Bentley, L. M. Edwards, E. J. Beard, H. B. Knowles, F. E. Locke, John C. O'Dell, William Wolff Smith, H. L. Kidwell, William Cassidy, George Unruh, Paul B. Harm, W. A. Swallow, Robert S. Beard, L. S. Doten, George E. Adamson and F. C. Starr, and of the Quartermaster Corps; W. P. Montgomery, F. E. Taylor, L. B. Montford, of the office of the Judge Advocate General, and D. S. Seaton, Air Service.

Secretary of War Weeks on July 11 sent a letter to the committee expressing his views on the bill (S. 371) in response to a request by the chairman. He reviewed the operation of the law relative to the arrangement of the promotion list and pointed out that he believed the McKellar bill would operate to do a greater injustice to other officers rather than serve to satisfy those officers who are adversely affected. In conclusion he said: "Any legislation such as the act of June 4, 1920, which is arrived at by an adjustment of conflicting claims for consideration is very apt to be detrimental to the interests of some officers. Before making any change in the present law to remove a provision which may be adverse to the interests of some individuals, careful consideration should be given to the matter to make sure that such change would not work a greater hardship on a greater number of officers. It is recommended that S. 371 (the McKellar amendment) be not favorably reported by your committee."

It was learned that several propositions relating to the specialized services would be put before the committee, among them a plan which it is understood has the endorsement of the Chief of Air Service, to apply a scheme of promotion in the Air Service similar to the one that obtains in the Medical Department. It is proposed, for the immediate relief of emergency officers, that constructive service be allotted all emergency officers to cover a period of their service from the date of their emergency commissions to July 1, 1920, actual service to count from July 1, 1920; the length of service upon which promotions would be granted to be the sum of the constructive service allotted by a selection board, which would consider the records of each officer and the actual service up to and since July 1, 1920. All actual service is to be counted from July 1, 1920, although some officers who had resigned did not receive commissions until the fall of 1920. The constructive service would be based on age, experience in civil life, positions held, promotions granted and recommended, and other considerations affecting their service as emergency officers.

## Army Promotion Situation Unchanged.

The "block" in the flow of promotions due to the failure of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to approve the nomination of Major Robert Gray Peck, Inf., for confirmation in the grade of lieutenant colonel remains immovable. The committee has taken no action relative to giving Major Peck a hearing, nor has the President replied to the letter of Senator Capper requesting him to withdraw the nomination of Major Peck. The latter is now in Washington, and it is understood that the Inspector General's Department has been making an investigation in relation to the matter of the complaints filed with the Senate committee upon which that committee based its non-action on his nomination. It is believed that the fact that Major Peck has come to Washington and that the Inspector General's Office has been active in the matter, indicates that action upon the War Department toward the end of removing the congestion on the promotion list may be forthcoming and that possibly Major Peck will appear before the committee. Two promotions to the grade of colonel are due, owing to the retirement of Col. John W. Craig, Inf., on July 14, and of Col. John Walker Benét, Ord., on July 16.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE "MANCHU" LAW.

A general order issued by the War Department relative to the administration of the "Manchu" law was approved on July 8, 1921, for publication to the Service as follows:

1. Sec. 4c of the act of June 4, 1920, provides: "In time of peace no officer of the line shall be or remain detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps unless he had served for two of the next preceding years in actual command of troops of one or more of the combatant arms; and in time of peace every officer serving in a grade below that of brigadier general shall perform duty with troops of one or more of the combatant arms for at least one year in every period of five consecutive years, except that officers of less than one year's commissioned service in the Regular Army may be detailed as students at Service schools; provided, that an officer commissioned in a staff corps shall not be or remain detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps unless he has served for one year of the next preceding five years with troops of one or more of the combatant arms. In the administration of this provision all duty performed between April 6, 1917, and July 1, 1920, inclusive, or as a student at Service schools, other than those of the non-combatant branches, at any time, shall be regarded as satisfying the requirements of service with combatant arms. Existing laws as far as they restrict the detail or assignment of officers are hereby repealed." This provision of the act of June 4, 1920, shall be known as the Manchu law. Duty in command of troops is defined in paragraph 40, Army Regulations, as amended, as follows:

(1) All duty performed between April 6, 1917, and July 1, 1920.

(2) Duty as student officer at any of the Service schools except those of the non-combatant branches.

(3) Duty in command of a territorial department, corps area, Coast Artillery district, or coast defense command; a post, camp, or station, containing tactical combat units of combatant troops; an army, a corps, a division, or brigade; a combat regiment or any unit thereof; a combat unit of the Air Service or of any other of the combatant arms to which the officer has been assigned by competent orders.

(4) Duty in command of a corresponding unit of the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, or of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to which the officer has been assigned by competent orders.

(5) Service as a lieutenant colonel of a combat regiment or corresponding unit.

Duty with combatant troops (defined in paragraph 40, Army Regulations, as amended) consists of duty as prescribed above; duty in any capacity with a tactical unit of the com-

bant arms under the command of the commander thereof; and duty on the staff of a commander of combatant troops.

2. The normal length of a detail of an officer to duty away from the branch in which he is commissioned is four years.

3. The assignment of an officer to duty in the War Department, except as chief or assistant to the chief of a branch of the Army (general officers of the staff) for a period of more than four years out of any period of five consecutive years is permitted. Officers need not necessarily be relieved from duty in the War Department under the provisions of this paragraph before Sept. 30, 1922.

4. When an officer is relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps (except from detail as an additional General Staff officer) he shall be assigned to duty in command of combatant troops for a period of two years unless some other assignment is specifically authorized by the Secretary of War.

5. In general, officers on duty within the continental limits of the United States will change station only between June 1 and Sept. 30 of each year; and in all cases where it is possible the date of the detail in a branch of the Army and on the Detached Officers' List will be either July 1 or Oct. 1. The present practice of changing officers on foreign service throughout the year will not be modified.

## THE ARMY APPROPRIATION ACT.

## Comparison With Last Year's Figures.

The Army Appropriation act of June 30, providing for the support of the Army during the fiscal year 1922, carries a total of \$328,013,579, which, as it includes \$2,357,259 for pay, maintenance and buildings, U.S. Military Academy, heretofore provided for in a separate act, is a reduction of \$66,902,045 from the \$365,80 carried for the Army in the act for the fiscal year 1921. The estimates for 1922 aggregated \$699,275,502, so that the funds available for the current fiscal year are \$371,261,923 under the estimates. To the Army a comparison of the appropriations for 1921 and for 1922 will prove of interest and will explain many of the forthcoming orders from the War Department reducing military activities because of the lack of funds and also the reason for the need for strictest economy which has been already emphasized by Secretary of War Weeks and Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff. Some of the outstanding differences in appropriation items for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 are shown in the following extracts from the tables of appropriations in the respective acts of June 5, 1920, and June 30, 1921:

	Appropriated for 1921.	Appropriated for 1922.
Contingencies of the Army.....	\$300,000	\$110,000
General Staff College.....	25,000	22,000
Contingencies, M.I.D. ....	300,000	225,000
Expenses, Mil. Obsr. abroad....	25,000	25,000
Signal Service of the Army....	4,000,000	2,835,000
Air Service, Army.....	33,000,000	19,200,000
Bldgs., Facil., Air stations, etc.	245,000	19,200,000
Pay, etc., of the Army.....	153,550,530	156,844,617
Mileage, officers, Cont. Surg....	3,000,000	1,875,000
Subsistence of Army.....	32,000,000	29,350,000
Regular supplies .....	28,000,000	16,500,000
Incidental expenses .....	10,000,000	5,500,000
Trans. Army and supplies.....	40,000,000	28,725,000
Water, sewers at military posts.	4,000,000	2,000,000
Clothing and camp garr. equip.	19,000,000	12,000,000
Horses for Cav., Art. and Engrs.	1,500,000	200,100
Barracks and quarters.....	8,500,000	6,860,000
Military post exchanges.....	500,000	150,000
Roads, walks, wharves, drainage	3,000,000	900,000
Const. and repair of hospitals..	1,594,900	900,000
Rent of buildings, Q.M.C. ....	200,000	150,000
Vocational training of soldiers, Q.M. supplies for R.O.T.C. ....	3,500,000	1,200,000
Medical and Hospital Dept....	3,500,000	2,000,000
Army Medical Museum.....	1,000	10,000
Library, Surg. General's Office..	1,000	15,000
Engineer equipment of troops..	21,000	145,000
Engineer operations in the field.	50,000	220,000
Military surveys and maps....	100,000	25,000
Ordnance service .....	5,000,000	2,900,000
Ordnance stores, ammunition..	1,000,000	675,000
Small arms target practice....	500,000	250,000
Manufacture of arms.....	700,000	400,000
Ordnance stores and supplies..	590,055	150,000
Automatic rifles .....	500,000	375,000
Tanks .....	500,000	450,000
National Guard arms, unif., equip., etc., field service....	8,000,000	5,500,000
Trans. disabled soldiers, etc....	250,000	35,000

## Items of Appropriation.

Detailed items of appropriation and legislative provisions of the Army Appropriation act, H.R. 5010, which became a law on June 30, 1921, follow:

Contingencies of the Army, \$110,000. The Secretary of War is authorized to sell surplus food stuffs to foreign governments.

Maximum pay under this item for salary of a civilian employee of the War Department is \$5,000 per annum.

Expense of General Staff College, \$22,000. Contingencies, Military Intelligence Division, \$225,000. Contingencies, Headquarters Military Departments, \$9,000.

General Service Schools—For Leavenworth, \$35,000; Infantry School, Camp Benning, \$35,000; Cavalry School, Fort Riley, \$10,000; Field Artillery Schools at Fort Sill, Camp Knox and Camp Bragg, \$35,000. Theoretical and practical instruction, Field Artillery activities at the three brigade firing centers, \$5,000. Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, \$28,000.

Signal Service, \$2,835,000, of which \$600,000 may be expended for civilian salaries, \$450,000 for Government-owned telephone and telephone service, \$1,000,000 for signal equipment, \$7,500 for pigeon service, \$10,000 for photographic and cinematographic service, and \$100,000 for operations at Camp Alfred Vail.

Washington-Alaskan Military Cable and Telegraph System, \$140,000.

Air Service, \$19,200,000, of which \$4,000,000 may be ex-

pended for civilian pay, \$250,000 for production of helium, \$4,300,000 for experimental work with lighter-than-air craft,

\$500,000 for lighter-than-air equipment, \$350,000 for improvement of stations and gas plants, and \$5,500,000 for new air-planes and accessories. Claims totaling not over \$10,000, in single amounts not over \$250, may be settled out of these funds on substantiation by a board appointed by the C.O. of nearest aviation post and approved by the Chief of Air Service and Secretary of War. Payment of \$1,079.02 for land occupied near Montgomery, Ala., is authorized.

## Pay of Officers and Enlisted Men.

Pay of officers of the Army—Line and Staff, \$46,000,000; National Guard, \$100; Officers' Reserve Corps, \$250,000; no portion of the appropriation to be expended for pay of a Re-

serve officer on active duty for a longer period than fifteen days except such detail to duty with War Department General Staff, or for course of instruction at service schools, or as in-

structors at civilian military training camps, or duty with tactical units of Air Service, or not to exceed three Reserve Officers in J.A.G. Department, or except one officer of M.R.C.

Pay of additional officers and nurses, N.R.C., required in care of beneficiaries of B.W.E. insurance in Army hospitals

may be paid from funds allotted to War Department by that bureau under existing law. Pay of warrant officers, \$1,413,000. Aviation increase, officers of Air Service, \$1,000,000. Officers' longevity pay, \$4,000,000.

Pay of enlisted men, \$77,741,370. The Secretary of War shall discharge from the military Service with pay and with the form of discharge certificate to which the service of each, after enlistment, shall entitle him, all enlisted men under the age of eighteen on the application of either of their parents or legal guardian, and shall also furnish to each transportation in kind from the place of discharge to the railroad station at or nearest to the place of acceptance for enlistment, or to his home if the distance thereto is no greater than from the

place of discharge to the place of acceptance for enlistment, but if the distance be greater he may be furnished with transportation in kind for a distance equal to that from place of discharge to place of acceptance for enlistment.

The Secretary of War is directed under such reasonable regulations as he may prescribe to grant applications for discharge of enlisted men serving in the continental U.S. without regard to the provisions of existing law respecting discharges until the number in the Army has been reduced to 150,000 enlisted men, not including the Philippine Scouts. The provisions of this paragraph shall take effect immediately upon the approval of this act.

Provisions of Section 27 of the Army Reorganization act, approved June 4, 1920, providing an enlistment allowance, are hereby repealed.

Pay of enlisted men, National Guard, \$100; Enlisted Reserve Corps, \$10.

Aviation increase, enlisted men, \$150,000, not available for increased pay on flying status to more than 500 enlisted men; nothing contained in Public Resolution No. 59 of the 66th Congress shall be held to prohibit the enlistment of flying cadets to the number of 500.

Pay of enlisted Philippine Scouts, \$1,046,000. Longevity pay of enlisted men, \$4,600,000.

Pay of persons with retired status—Officers on retired list, \$5,000,000; increase to retired officers on active duty, \$275,000; retired enlisted men, \$4,180,167; retired enlisted men on active duty, \$17,817; retired Philippine Scout officers, \$185,640; retired pay clerks, \$18,562; retired veterinarians, \$3,570.

Clerks and messengers, Office Chief of Staff, \$147,590; same, General Staff College, \$48,100. Army field clerks and messengers, \$733,000; their foreign service pay, \$5,000; heat and light, \$198,000; heat and light, field clerks, Q.M. Corps, \$75,000.

Miscellaneous—Contract surgeon, \$56,801; nurses, \$800,000; hospital matrons, \$3,000; expenses of Army courts, \$87,500; quarters, heat and light, \$5,000,000; interest on soldiers' deposits, \$100,000; expert accountant, I.G.D., \$2,500; mileage, \$1,875,000; foreign service, officers, \$325,000; foreign service, enlisted men, \$1,750,000; computer, Artillery Board, \$2,500; payment of exchange, \$5,000; additional to officers furnishing mounts, \$200,000; annual payments account of yellow fever martyrs, Carroll, Lazarus and Kissinger, \$4,200; pay of clerks and other employees, Finance Department, \$142,000.

Appropriation for pay of the Army for 1921 shall be available for pay of persons authorized to attend advance course training camps. All the money under heading of Pay of the Army except mileage is to constitute one fund to be disbursed as such. Unexpended appropriations, fiscal year 1919, for pay and allowances growing out of service in the World War shall remain to credit of that appropriation until June 30, 1922.

The Army shall be reduced by the Secretary of War so that the sum herein appropriated shall defray the entire cost of the pay of the officers and enlisted men of the line and staff during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

## Supplies.

Quartermaster Corps—Subsistence, \$29,350,000; regular supplies, \$16,500,000; incidental expenses, \$5,500,000; transportation, \$28,725,000; water and sewers, \$2,000,000; clothing, camp and garrison equipment, \$12,000,000.

Hereafter the settlement of clothing accounts of enlisted men, including charges for clothing drawn in excess of clothing allowance and payments of amounts due them when they draw less than their allowance, shall be made at such periods and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

That portion of the act of Feb. 28, 1919, relating to the issuance of uniforms to discharged enlisted men, is hereby repealed: Provided, That such uniforms shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of said act to those enlisted men who served in the Army of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and Jan. 1, 1920, whose applications therefor shall have been received at the War Department prior to June 1, 1921.

## Barracks and Quarters, Etc.

For purchase of horses, \$200,100; barracks and quarters, \$6,860,000; military post exchanges, \$150,000; barracks and quarters, Philippines, \$300,000; roads, walks, etc., \$900,000; construction and repair of hospitals, \$900,000; quarters for hospital stewards, \$15,000; shooting galleries and ranges, \$50,000; payment of claims for damages to private property, \$100,000; rent of buildings, Q.M.C., \$150,000; vocational training, \$1,200,000; supplies, rifle ranges for civilians, \$100,000; supplies R.O.T.C., \$2,896,553, to remain available until Dec. 31, 1922.

Military supplies, schools and colleges, \$10,000; inland and port storage and shipping facilities, \$100, provided \$7,000,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation on and after July 1, 1921.

Medical Department, \$82,000,000; hospital care, Canal Zone, \$360,000; Army Medical Museum, \$10,000; library, Surgeon General's Office, \$15,000.

Care of insane—Filipino soldiers, \$2,000; Porto Rican Infantry, \$100.

Engineer Department—Depts., \$20,000; Engineer School, \$45,000; equipment of troops, \$145,000; civilian assistants, \$40,000; operations in the field, \$220,000; contingencies in the Philippines, \$2,500; military surveys and maps, \$25,000; roads and bridges in Alaska, \$425,000.

Ordnance Department—Ordnance Service, \$2,900,000; ammunition stores, \$675,000; small-arms target practice, \$250,000; manufacture of arms, \$400,000; stores and supplies, \$150,000; trophies and medals, \$10,000; automatic machine rifles, \$375,000; tanks, \$450,000, available until June 3, 1923.

## National Guard.

National Guard—Purchase of animals, \$100; forage, bedding, \$1,500,000; help for care of matériel, \$1,300,000; expenses in instruction camps, \$6,000,000; officers and men to service schools, \$225,000; officers detailed with Army, \$100,000; pay of property and disbursing officers for U.S., \$45,000; general expenses, equipment and instruction, \$750,000; travel of Regular officers and non-coms. in connection with N.G., \$85,000; repair of Federal property issued, \$5,000; transportation of supplies, \$175,000; expenses, sergeant-instructors, \$110,000; office rent, inspector-instructors, \$

## NAVAL APPROPRIATION ACT SIGNED.

Funds Available from July 1, 1921.

The Senate on July 11 receded from its thirteen remaining amendments of the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 4803) on which the conferees had failed to agree, and adopted the conference report as to all other matters in dispute. The bill was approved by the President and became a law on July 12. Accompanying the appropriation bill was a joint resolution, H.J. Res. 173, which was agreed to in both houses on July 11. It provides that appropriations for the fiscal year 1922 contained in the act are made available from and including July 1, 1921. All obligations incurred pursuant to the terms of the act as approved are ratified and confirmed from and including July 1, 1921.

No other Naval Appropriation bill in recent years has made so many trips back and forth between House and Senate and had so many resubmissions to conference committees. Of the 115 Senate amendments that went to the first conference of the two houses, the act as adopted carries but seventeen without change and twenty-eight in modified form, while the remaining seventy failed altogether of inclusion in the act. The only new legislation of great importance in the measure is that in Sec. 8, noted below, creating and establishing in the Navy Department a Bureau of Aeronautics.

The act appropriates about \$400,000,000, which is \$14,000,000 more than the amount originally voted by the House and \$84,000,000 less than the Senate had voted to appropriate. The Senate amendment authorizing construction of two airplane carriers was fought in the House to the last, and the Senate surrendered completely on June 11. It is promised that this matter will be considered in a separate bill. In the appropriating of \$90,000,000 for increase of the Navy, that is, for continuation of the building program, the act provides that "no part of this appropriation can be expended except on vessels now being constructed." The Senate had sought, but without success, to exempt submarine torpedoboats and one transport from this interdiction. The Senate also was compelled to recede from its amendments raising the limit of cost heretofore authorized for vessels of the 1916 program not yet completed. The Senate amendment that would have authorized the establishment of summer schools, for boys between sixteen and twenty years, at two of the permanent naval training stations, and the enrolment of these boys in the N.R.F. was lost.

## Conference on Reduction of Naval Programs.

The act in its final section calls upon the President to invite the governments of Great Britain and Japan to a conference with the United States to arrive at an understanding for substantial reduction of naval expenditures and program for the next five years. The President has already acted along these lines by inviting other governments in addition to those named above to take part in a conference on reduction of armament.

The retirement provisions of Sec. 2 of the Naval Appropriation act of June 4, 1920, relating to officers of the Naval Reserve Force disabled in line of duty, under which so far seventy-seven Reserve officers have been retired, had been amended by the Senate in the present bill, so as to set a time limit to this proviso. The House then voted to widen application of the law so as to make it retroactive in its application to Reserve and Temporary officers already separated from the Service. The Senate objected and the Senate amendment was restored, with application date limit set at Oct. 1, 1921, instead of June 30, 1922, as the Senate had proposed. If the House provision had carried, over 10,000 Reserve officers could have come under the provisions of the bill, Mr. Smoot explained in the Senate. Under the paragraph as finally adopted, very few retirements additional to the seventy-seven already accomplished are looked for.

Sec. 10. That the last paragraph of section 2 of the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920, is amended to read:

That all officers of the Naval Reserve Force and temporary officers of the Navy who have heretofore incurred or may hereafter incur physical disability in line of duty in time of war shall be eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided by law for officers of the Regular Navy who have incurred physical disability in line of duty: Provided, however, That application for such retirement shall be filed with the Secretary of the Navy not later than Oct. 1, 1921.

The Senate lost its Pacific coast projects. These include: Naval air station at Sand Point, Wash.; submarine base at San Pedro, Calif.; authority to accept land at Los Angeles for a submarine base and at Sand Point for aviation base; authority to purchase 1,000 acres at Camp Kearny for aviation purposes. It also lost its amendments appropriating \$1,000,000 for a submarine and destroyer base at Guam, and \$50,000 towards completion of submarine base at New London.

The bill authorizes mileage at five cents to midshipmen entering the Naval Academy while proceeding from their homes to the academy for examination and appointment. It also provides:

That hereafter each new midshipman shall, upon admission to the Naval Academy, be credited with the sum of \$250 to cover the cost of his initial clothing and equipment issue, to be deducted subsequently from his pay. That the foregoing proviso shall apply to midshipmen who entered the Naval Academy during the period between June 20, 1921, and the date of the approval of this act.

## THE APPROPRIATIONS.

## Items of appropriation follow:

Pay, miscellaneous, \$3,500,000; contingent, Navy, \$50,000. Temporary government of West Indian Islands, \$343,440. No alien shall be eligible to hold Government office in Virgin Islands; U.S. income tax laws shall apply there, proceeds to island treasuries.

Expenses, Naval Consulting Board, \$5,000.

Air Aviation, Navy, \$13,413,431. Secretary of Navy may determine and settle damage claims up to \$250 each under this heading. Not more than six heavier-than-air stations may be maintained.

State Marine Schools, \$106,250; care of lepers, Guam, \$20,000.

Bureau of Navigation—Transportation and recruiting, \$3,500,000; statements of services of persons in the World War, to be furnished state officers by Oct. 31, 1921, \$50,000; recreation enlisted men, \$80,000; contingent, \$20,000; gunnery and engineering exercises, \$100,000; instruments and supplies, \$750,000; ocean and lake surveys, \$105,000.

Naval Training Stations—California, \$125,000; Rhode Island, \$185,000; Great Lakes, \$400,000; Great Lakes land compensation, \$546,805; Hampton Roads, \$975,000.

Naval Reserve Force, recruiting, etc., \$50,000; receiving barracks, \$50,000.

Naval War College, \$90,950; Naval Home, \$157,646.

Bureau of Ordnance—Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$14,000,000; smokeless powder, \$200,000; experiments, \$250,000; contingent, \$20,000.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—Maintenance, \$7,500,000; contingent, \$150,000.

Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks—New York, \$140,000 (expenditure of \$750,000 water front improvements

suspended until July 1, 1922); Philadelphia, \$200,000; Norfolk, \$250,000; Charleston, \$40,000; Key West, \$500,000, Secretary first to ascertain that breakwater already begun can be successfully completed and made permanent; Guantanamo, \$75,000; Mare Island, \$825,000; Puget Sound, \$1,465,000; Pearl Harbor, \$1,025,000; ammunition depots, Puget Sound, \$25,000; Mare Island, \$100,000; Pearl Harbor, \$177,000; depots for coal, \$60,000; operating base, Hampton Roads, \$20,000; Marine Barracks, San Diego, \$500,000; naval base, San Diego, \$200,000; naval hospital, San Diego, \$500,000; submarine base, Coco Solo, \$40,000; submarine base, Pearl Harbor, \$150,000; training station, San Diego, \$1,000,000 to complete; in all, public works, \$7,082,000.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Medical Department, \$2,920,000; contingent, \$500,000; care of hospital patients, \$100,000.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Pay of the Navy, \$137,515,908; provisions, \$21,925,922.50; maintenance of bureaus, \$9,000,000.

The clothing and small-store fund shall be charged with the value of all issues of clothing and small-stores made to enlisted men and apprentice seamen required as outfit on first enlistment, not to exceed \$100 each, and for civilian clothing not to exceed \$15 per man to meet given discharge for bad conduct, for undesirability, or incapacity, and the uniform gratuity paid to officers of the Naval Reserve Force. Freight, \$4,000,000; fuel and transportation, \$17,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 is available for mining coal in Alaska.

Bureau of Construction and Repair—Construction and repair of vessels, \$22,500,000.

Bureau of Engineering—Engineering, \$20,500,000; engineering experiment station, Naval Academy, \$225,000.

Naval Academy—Civil establishment, \$1,035,645.88; current and miscellaneous expenses, \$119,700; maintenance and repairs, \$1,118,500; in all, exclusive of public works, \$2,273,845.88.

Marine Corps—Pay, \$18,043,891.90; maintenance, \$9,656,450; total, \$27,700,341.90.

Increase of the Navy—Construction and machinery, \$63,000,000; torpedo boats, \$4,000,000; armor and armament, \$33,000,000; total increase of Navy heretofore authorized, \$90,000,000.

## The additional sections of the bill follow:

Sec. 2. That hereafter no enlisted man in the Navy shall be paid on re-enlistment on honorable discharge a gratuity or any proportionate part thereof in excess of an amount equal to one month's pay for each year of service of the last expiring enlistment of said enlisted man.

Sec. 3. That appropriations herein and hereafter made under the Bureau of Yards and Docks for public works, exclusive of repairs and preservation, shall remain available until expended.

Sec. 4. During fiscal year 1922 ration for officers and enlisted men of Navy entitled thereto shall be commuted at rate of 50 cents per diem; commuted value of ration for midshipmen shall be \$1.08 per diem; commuted rations stopped on account of sick in hospital shall be credited at rate of 75 cents per diem to naval hospital fund.

Sec. 5. Authorizes exchange of land in Porto Rico.

Sec. 6. Amends retirement law as to officers of Naval Reserve Force as stated above.

Sec. 7. Relates to temporary employees in the office of the Solicitor, Navy Department.

Sec. 8. Creates a Bureau of Aeronautics, with a Chief, to be appointed from among the officers of the active list of Navy or Marine Corps who shall within one year after his appointment qualify as an aircraft pilot or observer, to have corresponding rank and pay as other chiefs of bureaus. There shall be an Assistant Chief and a chief clerk. Transfer of personnel, appropriations and facilities to the new bureau is provided for. Not to exceed 30 per cent. of the officers in each grade below that of rear admiral who fail to qualify as aircraft pilots or as aircraft observers within one year after date of their detail into Bureau of Aeronautics shall be permitted to remain detailed in this Bureau: Provided further, That flying units or detachments, with exception of aircraft carriers or other vessels, shall in all cases be commanded by flying officers.

Sec. 9. Relates to the proposed conference on naval reduction.

## THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION.

## Mr. Hull of Iowa Presented Silver Vase.

Representative Harry E. Hull, of Iowa, on July 7 was the recipient of a beautiful silver vase and tray from his colleagues of the House Committee on Military Affairs in felicitation of his recent marriage. Mr. Hull is a senior member of the committee, and has at various times in hearings and on the floor of the House shown himself a champion of the Army, and has upheld the War Department when unduly criticized by members of Congress. Representative Crowther, of New York, a new member on the committee, has also entered the matrimonial state since coming to Congress, as also Mr. Vinson, of Georgia, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Each was presented with a handsome token of respect and good wishes by his fellow committee men.

## Representative Padgett Defends the Navy.

Representative Padgett, of Tennessee, former chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, made a brief though nonetheless true and effective defense of the Navy on July 7, during the debate on the amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill written into the measure by the Senate. Representative Mann, of Illinois, had remarked that he had not much patience with the Navy, and that "it has been the most extravagant service that any government ever saw." If I had my way, I would stop the expenditure of money on a lot of the big battleships." Mr. Padgett, when opportunity offered, said: "I cannot sit silent and hear the criticism and the abuse that has been heaped upon the Navy this afternoon without replying to it. It is undeserved. We have just come out of the Great War, and as we came out of it everybody was praising and lauding and thanking the Navy for the great work that it had done. And, more than that, except for the navy of Great Britain and the Navy of the United States, another history would have been written—another sequel would have been the result of this war. And the great achievements that the Navy wrought and the great work that it did commanded itself to the judgment and the conscience and the intelligence and the patriotism of the American people, and does not deserve the strictures and the criticism and the abuse that has been heaped upon it here this afternoon. I stand here to speak for the Navy in terms of praise, in terms of honor, in terms of commendation, for it has always been faithful to its trust, has been fearless and brave in the discharge of its duty, and has never been recreant to the American people."

## President Advises Bonus Bill be Deferred.

President Harding on July 12 addressed the Senate in person on the subject of the soldiers' bonus bill, advising that action by Congress on this measure be deferred. The President said that the appropriations which the Government has made for the care and training of its disabled soldiers "suggest neither neglect nor ingratitude," adding that the country is not now financially able to pay the amount provided for in the pending bill. The present expenditure for the vocational

training of Service men disabled as a result of the War, he said, "is more than the entire annual cost of Federal Government for many years following the Civil War, and challenges every charge of failure to deal considerately with our nation's defenders." The President showed that \$471,946,762 has been paid in insurance claims; \$578,465,668 in allotments and allowances; \$4,000,000,000 in Government insurance in force; while vocational training will cost \$163,000,000 this year, and the annual cost of such training hereafter will be \$458,000,000 until all the disabled have been refitted for their place in industry. Within the next two years, he said, the Treasury must meet definite obligations of \$7,000,000,000 in maturing War Savings certificates, Victory bonds and certificates covering the floating indebtedness. "Overburdening of the Treasury now means positive disaster in the years immediately before us," the President asserted. In conclusion, he said: "I know the feelings of my own breast, and that of yours and the grateful people of this Republic. But no thoughtful person, possessed with all the facts, is ready for added compensation for the healthful, self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a Treasury breakdown, which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the Republic. Its enactment now, in all probability, would so add to our interest rates that the added interest charge on new and refunded indebtedness may alone exceed the sum it is proposed to bestow."

## Retirement of Disabled Emergency Officers.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, reporting on the bill (S. 1565) making eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided for officers of the Regular Army all officers of the U.S. Army during the World War who have incurred physical disability in line of duty, recommend a revised bill, under which those officers rated at not less than thirty per cent. permanent disability by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance shall, upon application, be retired with same privileges as now provided by law for officers of Regular Army retired for physical disability incurred in line of duty. All pay and allowances to which such persons or officers may be entitled under this law shall be paid solely out of military and naval compensation appropriation fund of the B.W.R.I. and shall be in lieu of disability compensation benefits provided in the War Risk Insurance act and amendments thereto. Such officers of U.S. Army as shall have incurred disability of less than thirty per cent. and more than ten per cent. permanent disability, and so rated by B.W.R.I., shall, on application, be retired under same conditions as now provided by law for officers of Regular Army who have incurred physical disability in line of duty but without retired pay and shall be entitled only to such compensation and other benefits as may now or hereafter be provided by law. The committee concludes: "Under existing law, temporary and Reserve officers of the Navy have the right of retirement, in event they are disabled to an extent which will prevent performance of the duties of a naval officer. Your committee believes this statute too broad, especially when applied in detail to the Army. Unquestionably, there would be several thousand officers, now in civil life, who would be entitled to retirement if the law governing the matter were the same as that in force in the Navy. The number would very probably increase and the financial burden would be heavy. The provisions of this bill give full retirement pay to officers who have incurred a permanent disability of thirty per cent. or more." In this connection it might be well to note the limitations set upon Naval Reserve retirements in the Naval Appropriation act of July 12, 1921, noted elsewhere.

## Completion of Real Estate Contracts.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs makes a favorable report on the bill, H.R. 7158, to amend the Army Appropriation act of July 11, 1919, so as to release appropriations for completion of the acquisition of certain real estate which had been procured under the authority of a war-time act of Aug. 10, 1917, and the completion of its purchase had been prohibited by the act of July 11, 1919. In each case, says the report, the United States is definitely obligated under the terms of a written contract or an award made. The principal projects are the following: Army supply bases at New Orleans, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Charleston and Norfolk; Q.M. storage depots at New Cumberland, Schenectady, Jeffersonville; Q.M. warehouses at Baltimore and Newport News; Artillery range at Tobyhanna; hospital, Azalea, N.C.; Ordnance reserve depots at Pedricktown, N.J., and Middletown, Pa.; Aberdeen Proving Ground. The total amount authorized in this bill is \$4,140,105.72, which is for the completion of the purchase of the real estate upon which the U.S. has erected improvements, the value of which is \$131,589,131. The report concludes: "It may be that all of these tracts of land will not be necessary for the Military Establishment in peace times, and that some of them may be transferred to other activities of the Government or sold to private interests, but it is absolutely imperative for the protection of the Government, and the millions of dollars expended in improvements on these properties, that this legislation be enacted, enabling the Government to protect the title to the same, not saying anything in behalf of the citizens who have waited long and patiently for settlement of their claim, and who unquestionably are entitled to fair treatment at the hands of the Government."

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 74, Mr. Harrison.—That every officer or midshipman of U.S. Navy or Marine Corps dismissed therefrom solely because he left such service in order to join, or because he joined, the Confederate forces for service during the Civil War shall be held and considered to have duly resigned and to have been honorably discharged therefrom, and Secretary of Navy is authorized and directed to correct records of such officers and midshipmen in accordance herewith as of date of such dismissal.

S. 2178, Mr. Capper.—To authorize the President to appoint Clarence H. Knight an officer in the U.S. Army. Same as H.R. 7461, Mr. Anthony.

H.R. 7111, Mr. Kahn.—Authorizing Secretary of War, Attorney General and Secretary of Navy jointly to make settlement of damages and compensation due by U.S. for infringement of radio patents connected with prosecution of the war.

H.R. 7263, Mr. Butler.—The Secretary of Navy shall establish rates of base pay for enlisted men serving in insular force of Navy; such rates of pay shall not exceed one-half rates of base pay of enlisted men of Navy in same or similar ratings; this shall be in force and operative from and after May 16, 1920.

H.R. 7264, Mr. Butler.—To amend Naval Appropriation act of June 4, 1920, so that any chaplain in Naval Reserve Force over fifty years of age on date of and act and who now holds confirmed rank of commander may be transferred to and appointed in same permanent grade and rank in Regular Navy as an additional number not in line of promotion and not eligible for retirement other than for physical disability incurred in line of duty; shall be wholly retired without pay upon attaining age of sixty-four years.

## NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Capt. William D. MacDougal, U.S.N., has been selected to command the Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., with rank of rear admiral. He has been in charge of the Historical Section, office of Naval Operations. The appointment of Rear Admiral Joseph W. Oman to command the Naval Observatory, announced by Secretary Denby on June 21, has been recalled and Admiral Oman will be assigned to duty at New York.

Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U.S.N., who has been in command of the U.S.S. Charleston, is expected in Navy circles to be assigned to duty in charge of the Historical Section, office of Naval Operations, relieving Capt. W. D. MacDougal. Captain Knox is widely known for his writing on Navy topics and is a prize essayist of the Naval Institute.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

## Changes in Flagships.

On Aug. 6 the U.S.S. Arizona will become the flagship of Division Seven, Pacific Fleet, and the U.S.S. Wyoming will become flagship of the commander of the Battleship Force and flagship Division Six, Atlantic Fleet. The U.S.S. Texas will be the flagship of the commander Battleship Force and flagship of Division Eight, Pacific Fleet, until conditions permit the U.S.S. Texas to join the Atlantic Fleet.

## Secretary Denby to Review Pacific Fleet.

Secretary of the Navy Denby will review the U.S. Pacific Fleet, under Admiral E. W. Eberle, at San Francisco on or about Sept. 1. Mr. Denby will review the fleet from the battleship New York on his return from Alaska and Honolulu. The New York will take him aboard at Kachemak, Alaska, Aug. 15, for the trip to Honolulu and San Francisco, according to an announcement made by Admiral Eberle.

## Launching of the U.S.S. Washington.

Secretary Denby has assigned the name Washington to the third of the electric-drive battleships building at Camden, N.J. The Washington will be launched early in September and Miss Jane Summers, daughter of Representative J. W. Summers, of Walla Walla, Wash., has been designated as sponsor by Governor Hart of Washington. The Washington is 624 feet in length over all, 97 feet 3½ inches breadth, 30 feet 6 inches draft, 32,000 tons displacement and with a speed of 21 knots. The battleship will carry eight 16-inch turret guns, fourteen 5-inch guns in the secondary battery, four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns and four 6-pounder saluting guns.

## Strength of U.S.M.C.

The enlisted strength of the U.S. Marine Corps on June 30 was 21,903, and the authorized strength is 27,400. The aggregate enlistments during the month of June was 758; the discharges were 335 and the desertions numbered 115.

## Navy Yeoman School Discontinued.

Upon the completion of the course now in progress, the Yeoman School at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., will be discontinued. Yeoman schools will, however, be maintained at the naval training stations at Hampton Roads, Va., and at San Francisco.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

## Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 13, 1921.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

To be commanders: F. V. McNair, Jr., D. T. Ghent, N. H. Wright, P. P. Blackburn.

To be lieutenant commanders: F. T. Chew, D. C. Laizure, H. B. McLeary, V. D. Herbst, S. M. LeBounty, H. B. Le Bourgeois, J. L. Schaffer.

To be lieutenants: R. B. Daughtry, L. S. Lewis, W. S. Hactor, E. L. Ericson, H. V. Baugh, H. W. Zirol, R. K. Jones, H. J. Redfield, S. S. Gambrell, H. Y. McCown, G. W. Johnson, E. C. Rogers, L. G. Scheek, A. C. McFall, R. N. Kennedy, J. H. Conyne, T. R. Cooley, C. M. Holton, F. A. Smith, W. M. Reifel, A. B. Craig, R. P. Whitmarsh, P. M. Thornton, R. F. Armstrong, F. C. Fechtel, J. J. Bartholdi.

To be lieutenants (j.g.): C. M. Holton, F. A. Smith, S. S. Gambrell, H. Y. McCown, G. W. Johnson, W. M. Callaghan, C. E. Olson, C. A. Griffiths, H. M. Jones, H. Goodstein, C. K. Post, D. S. Crawford, W. G. Maser, E. R. Rundquist, R. M. Smith, Jr., G. E. Short, S. H. Warner, G. B. Carter, W. P. Martin, E. C. Rogers, L. G. Scheek, A. B. Craig, R. P. Whitmarsh, P. M. Thornton, R. F. Armstrong, F. C. Fechtel, J. J. Bartholdi.

To be chaplains, with rank of lieutenant (j.g.): J. T. Casey, F. L. Albert, T. J. Burke, E. W. Davis, J. B. Earhart, Jr., F. L. Mitchell, W. L. Thompson, R. W. Pruitt, W. W. Edel.

To be chaplains with rank of lieutenant: E. L. Ackiss, J. H. Finn, W. R. Hall, T. L. Kirkpatrick, M. M. Leonard, H. H. Lippincott, W. A. Maguire, F. L. McFadden, R. E. Miller, J. W. Moore, G. F. Murphy, J. F. Underwood, F. E. Moyer.

To be passed assistant dental surgeons, with rank of lieutenant: C. S. Weigeler, C. A. Augonet, E. M. Kenyon.

To be assistant surgeons, with rank of lieutenant (j.g.): C. E. Clark, N. F. X. Banvard, R. F. Swartz, L. F. Snyder, G. E. Nichols, D. L. Chambord, F. W. Willett, J. A. Thorne, A. B. Ward, H. A. Daniels, P. W. Yeisley, H. Mann, H. J. Lehman, D. L. Cohen, H. R. McCleery, J. F. McGrath, E. L. Ritter, F. D. Clancy, C. V. Rauh, J. H. Hans, E. B. Howell, D. A. Doherty, H. R. Alexander, J. W. Grassi.

To be passed assistant paymasters: R. L. Kittrell, C. W. Edge, S. P. Vaughn, R. O'Hagan, H. Atwood, W. H. Bicknell, E. M. Cronin, G. W. Clement, W. Dismukee.

To be passed assistant surgeons, with rank of lieutenant: E. E. Tierney, B. H. Adams, C. M. Atchison, H. G. Cannon, T. L. Carter, H. S. Cragin, H. H. LeClair, E. Ward, E. Whiting, H. Michael, D. Corey, W. S. Leavenworth, J. W. Troxell, J. R. Thomas, F. C. Evers, H. B. Lehmberg, B. V. D. Scott, H. R. Phinney, W. C. Ives, J. E. Fetherstonhaugh, D. A. Doherty, H. R. Alexander, J. W. Grassi.

To be chief pharmacists: H. H. Hogan, C. R. Holmes, J. J. Lergenmiller, E. H. Randolph, J. O. E. Hummel, C. O. Kimball, L. Rowe, E. P. Aron, W. E. G. Bartle, T. F. Meagher, A. B. Montgomery, H. L. Rogers, E. A. Rose, LeR. M. McCallum, J. A. McCormack, F. A. Northrup.

## THE NAVY.

Commander-in-Chief—Warden G. Harding, President  
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## Orders to Officers July 6, 1921.

Mach. J. F. Broderon resignation accepted.

Lient. (j.g.) W. E. Brown (Sup.C.) resignation accepted.

Capt. C. S. J. Butler (Med.C.) to duty in command Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Lient. Comdr. J. C. Clark to duty as Dist. Radio Material Officer, 4th Nav'l Dist.

Capt. T. A. Clark resignation accepted.

Ens. J. P. Cromie to duty U.S.S. Bridgeport.

Lient. Comdr. G. B. Davis to duty U.S.S. Tennessee.

Ens. R. L. De Muro to duty U.S.S. Hubert.

Ens. T. G. Doherty to duty U.S.S. Drver.

Lient. Comdr. N. C. Gillette to duty conn. fitting out U.S.S. California, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lient. W. P. Gilmer (Med.C.) resignation accepted.

Lient. Comdr. W. A. Hamilton (F.F.) to duty as Engr. Off., U.S.A. Trinity.

Ens. E. W. Kieser to Comdr. Des. Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lient. Comdr. R. King to duty as Dist. Communication Supt., San Juan Dist.

Lient. Comdr. L. Kittrell (Sup.C.) to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A. P. C. Peter Lots resignation accepted.

Lient. Comdr. A. Macomb continue duty as Officer in Charge, Nav. Rec. Sta., Dallas, Texas.

Ens. T. B. Morehouse to duty U.S.S. Israel.

Mach. C. L. Niemes to home, wait orders.

A. P. C. Edgar R. Perkins to duty U.S.S. Utah.

Lient. J. D. Rivers (Med.C.) to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Comdr. P. H. Sadler to duty as Exec. Off., Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport.

## Orders to Officers July 7, 1921.

Lient. (j.g.) W. Cooper to duty navy yard, Boston.

Gunn. I. G. Dahlin and A.P.C. C. D. Dennis resignations accepted.

Lient. Comdr. E. Durr to home, wait orders.

Comdr. W. S. Farber to duty as Aid on Staff, C.-in-C., Atlantic Fleet.

Comdr. W. O. Hulme to duty Office of J.A.G., Navy Dept.

Lient. E. B. Kennedy to duty Supply Corps School of Application.

Capt. J. P. Krause to Comdr. Des. Force, Pacific Fleet.

Chief Carp. A. E. Lawrence to duty U.S.S. Mississippi.

Lient. (j.g.) F. T. Mayo continue duty in command U.S.S. Gannett.

Lient. (j.g.) J. M. McComb (Sup.C.) to duty Supply Corps School of Application.

Capt. B. R. Patrick (Chap.C.) to duty U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

Capt. H. O. Shiffert (Med.C.) to duty Virgin Islands.

Batt. Div. Seven, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Lient. (j.g.) C. A. Davern (R.F., cl. 3) and Lient. L. A. Van Matre (R.F., cl. 3) honorably discharged active service in U.S. Navy.

## Orders Issued to Officers July 8, 1921.

Capt. C. A. Abel to Comdr. Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet, as a Squadron Commander.

Lient. W. B. Anderson to command U.S.S. Ontario.

Lient. L. W. Becker to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Maryland.

Lient. (j.g.) H. L. Bixbee to duty Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Comdr. H. G. Bowen to duty as Engr. Off., navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lient. Comdr. J. H. Brooks to Officer in Charge, Naval Recruiting Sta., Detroit, Mich.

Batt. W. T. Foley to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Lient. Comdr. E. J. Foy to command U.S.S. Little.

Capt. G. H. Gilgreen to duty navy yard, Philadelphia.

Capt. W. W. Gilmer to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. W. Hanna to continue treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Ens. G. H. House to duty Submarine Chaser 306.

Gunn. E. C. Jepson to duty Fort Mifflin, Pa.

Lient. (j.g.) S. Limont to command U.S.S. Partridge.

Lient. Comdr. R. S. Parr to duty Naval Academy.

Lient. Comdr. L. L. Pratt (Med.C.) to duty Santo Domingo.

Lient. J. C. Richards to duty U.S.S. North Dakota.

Lient. (j.g.) W. G. Scott to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lient. Comdr. W. A. Shaw to duty U.S.S. Prometheus.

Lient. R. H. Stickeen to Comdr. Train, Pacific Fleet.

Lient. J. W. Troxell (Med.C.) resignation accepted.

Lient. C. W. Emory (Cl-3) to U.S.S. Beaufort as Engr. Off.

Lient. (j.g.) H. N. Norton (Cl-2) (Sup.C.) to duty Supply Corps School of Application.

## Orders Issued to Officers July 9, 1921.

Capt. L. S. Adams (Con.C.) to duty Bu. Construction and Repair, Navy Dept., Washington.

A.P. Clerk C. B. Archer to duty with Disbursing Officer, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lient. Comdr. D. H. Casto (Med.C.) to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lient. Comdr. W. L. Causey, Jr., to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Isabel and on board as Exec. Off. when commis.

Lieuts. L. C. Fuller, H. E. Groos and H. H. Thurlby, all (Sup.C.), Lt. (j.g.) R. L. Koester and Ens. J. P. Burke, both (Sup.C.), to Bu. Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., in attendance session Supply Officers' School of Application.

Lient. T. C. Gibbs (Sup.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Isabel and on board as Supply Officer when commis.

Capt. D. C. Hanrahan to duty as Supervisor of Harbor of New York.

Lient. J. E. Houghton (Med.C.) to duty Santo Domingo.

Lient. (j.g.) G. F. Huise to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lient. F. S. Johnson (Med.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. M. K. Johnson (Med.C.) to duty Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport.

Lient. C. W. Lane (Med.C.) to duty R. Bks., Hampton Roads.

Lient. F. T. Lense to duty U.S.S. Prometheus.

Gunn. G. Ohlschlaeger to duty Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, Va.

Comdr. R. W. Plummer (Med.C.) to command U.S.S. Solace.

Capt. J. C. Pryor (Med.C.) to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lient. Comdr. E. S. Stone to Aid on Staff Comdr. Battleship Force, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. D. W. Todd to Aid to Commandant, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lient. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook to duty Naval Training Sta., Newport, R.I.

Comdr. D. A. Weaver to command U.S.S. Eagle No. 31 and Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C.Z.

Mach. A. J. Weider to duty Naval Station, New Orleans.

Lient. (j.g.) J. W. Coglin (Cl-3) to command U.S.S. Wompatuck.

Lient. L. E. Mueller (Med.C.) to U.S.S. Yarnall and Med. Off., Destroyer Division 13.

Lient. A. A. Oakley (Cl-3) to home and wait orders.

Lient. D. C. Reyner (Med.C.) to U.S.S. Monocacy.

Ens. W. M. Smith to Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., for treatment.

Ensins H. C. Aller, W. A. Benoit, A. W. Burkett, K. J. Christoph, F. C. L. Dettman, G. Van Deurs, R. K. Davis, N. Green, Jr., E. C. Haase, G. O. Harrington, P. E. Howard, Ia. A. Moebus, M. B. Myers, W. E. Moore, P. E. Pendleton, H. H. Roby, W. M. Schell and W. E. Sullivan, Destroyer Force; to U.S.S. William Jones.

Ensins G. S. W. Canan, H. H. Hill, J. W. Harris, L. W. Morrow, L. P. Padgett, Jr., R. G. Thayer and M. Welborn.

Comdr. H. B. Berry to command Submarine Div. Six.

Mos. B. W. Boughter to duty U.S.S. K-4.

Lient. B. L. Brannon (Med.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

The following ensigns have been ordered to instruction in torpedoes at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.: G. H. Baham, W. O. Bobbitt, G. N. Bull, A. D. Condon, J. D. Corrigan, A. C. Curtis, A. S. Edwards, J. G. Harris, B. B. Kane, E. Kiehl, J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., W. G. Lalor, A. P. Lawton, W. S. MacLaren, C. J. McGuire, T. G. Murrell, T. J. O'Brien, C. O. O'Donnell, J. B. Raichla, P. E. Roswell, D. R. Tallman, W. S. K. Trapnell, T. F. Wellings.

Lient. R. D. Bussicker (Med.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Lient. E. E. Curtis (Med.C.) to duty U.S.S. Buffalo.

Lient. W. P. Day (Med.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Lient. W. I. Denny to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Comdr. H. C. Dinger to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as Engr. Off.

Lient. A. D. Douglas to command U.S.S. R-16.

Lient. L. W. Driscoll to Asst. Communication Officer, Comdr. in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

Lient. L. S. Lewis to Aid on Staff Comdr. Battleship Force, Pacific Fleet.

A.P. Clerk A. H. Fletcher to U.S.S. North Dakota with Supply Off.

Ens. T. W. Greene to duty U.S.S. New Mexico.

Ens. B. C. Hampton to duty Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lient. W. W. Hardy to duty U.S.S. Olympia.

Lient. T. A. Henry (Sup.C.) to Asst. to Supply Off., R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lient. Comdr. G. P. Johnson to duty Supply Off., U.S.S. Olympia.

Lient. Comdr. G. P. Johnson to duty Supply Off., U.S.S. Olympia.

Lient. Comdr. G. P. Johnson to duty Supply Off., U.S.S. Olympia.

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Lient. Comdr. G. P. Johnson to duty Supply Off., U.S.S. Olympia.

Lient. Comdr. G. P. Johnson to duty Supply Off., U.S.S. Olympia.

Lient. Comdr. G. P. Johnson to duty Supply

## VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

Note: Vessels are given in alphabetical order under their respective units, for convenience in reference.

Table corrected to July 12.

## U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship); Capt. Adelbert Athouse, New York.

## BATTLESHIP FORCE.

Vice Admiral John D. McDonald, Commander.

Battleship Squadron Two (Naval Academy Practice Squadron). Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, Commander.

CONNECTICUT (flagship of Rear Admiral Hughes); Capt. Ralph Earle; KANSAS, Capt. P. H. Brumby; MICHIGAN, Capt. H. V. Butler; MINNESOTA, Capt. G. L. T. Stene; SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. T. Craven; all en route to Lisbon, Portugal; due July 15.

Rear Admiral A. H. Seales, Commander.

Division Five, Rear Admiral A. H. Seales, Commander—DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins; FLORIDA, Capt. B. B. Birrer; NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench, all Hampton Roads, Va.; UTAH, Boston to sea July 9.

Division Seven—ARIZONA (flagship of Vice Admiral McDonald); Capt. J. V. Chase; NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee; OKLAHOMA, Capt. E. T. Poole, all en route to Callao, Peru; PENNSYLVANIA (flagship of Admiral Jones), Capt. A. Alcock, North River, N.Y.

## SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

(Not attached to Atlantic Fleet.)

Captain Casey B. Morgan, Commander.

DOLPHIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Morgan), Comdr. D. A. Weaver, Balboa, C.Z.

Division One—ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay, New York, N.Y.; GALVESTON, Capt. C. S. Kempf, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; NIAGARA, Comdr. C. W. Earle, New York, N.Y.; SACRAMENTO, Comdr. D. C. Bingham, Tampico, Mexico.

Division Two—CLEVELAND, Capt. E. T. Consten, Tampico, Mexico; DENVER, Capt. A. Kautz, Punta Arenas, Costa Rica; TACOMA, Capt. W. M. Hunt, Balboa.

## DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns, Newport, R.I.

## FLOTILLA THREE.

## Operative Squadron.

Capt. K. M. Bennett, Commander.

BLACK HAWK (flagship and tender), Capt. Byron A. Long, New York to sea July 9.

Division Nineteen—BARNEY, Lt. Comdr. H. A. Flanigan; BERNADOU, Lt. Comdr. F. R. Berg; BLAKELEY (flagship), Comdr. Halsey Powell; CROWNFIELD, Lt. Comdr. W. C. Wickham; PREBLE, Lt. Comdr. J. A. Brooks; WILLIAM B. PRESTON, Lt. Comdr. W. A. Lee, all at New York, N.Y.

Division Twenty-five—DAHLGREN, Comdr. W. A. Edwards, New York; GOLDSBOROUGH, Lt. Comdr. C. H. Will, Lynn Haven Roads, Va.; GRAHAM, Comdr. W. F. Ammon, LEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo; MASON, Comdr. Russell Wilson, SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo; SEMMES, all at New York.

Division Thirty-three—DICKERSON (flagship), Comdr. W. B. Woods, North River, N.Y.; HATFIELD, Lt. Comdr. M. B. DeMott, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.; HERBERT, Lt. Comdr. S. S. Lewis, North River, N.Y.; LEARY, Lt. Comdr. H. T. Settle, to sea July 11; SCHENCK, Comdr. R. Jacobs, SICARD, Lt. Comdr. F. A. LaRiche, North River, N.Y.

## Squadrons One and Two.

Capt. H. E. Yarnall, Commander.

Division Forty-one—BAIRBRIDGE; BARRY, Lt. F. P. Sherman; GOFF, Lt. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson; J. K. PAULDING; KING, Lt. Comdr. R. C. Smith, Jr.; all Newport, R.I.

Division Forty-two—BRECK, Lt. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook, CASE, Lt. K. M. Hoefel, both Newport, R.I.; ISHERWOOD, Boston, Mass.; LARDNER, Lt. B. F. Perry; SHARKEY, both Newport, R.I.; TOUCEY, Boston, Mass.

Division Forty-three—CONVERSE, Lt. E. D. Gibb, DALE, FLUSSER, Lt. R. E. Dees, PUTNAM, Lt. E. J. Kidder, all at Newport, R.I.; REID, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.; WORDEN, Lt. M. W. Callahan, North River, N.Y.

Division Fifty—BILLINGSLEY, Lt. H. B. Lough, DALLAS, Lt. A. R. Early, HOPKINS, Lt. E. G. Hanson, LAWRENCE, OSBORNE, Lt. Comdr. E. B. Gibson; PAUL JONES, Comdr. T. A. Thomson; all at Newport, R.I.

## Squadron Three.

Capt. C. R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Newport, R.I.

Division Thirty-seven—A. P. UPSHUR, Lt. V. H. Godfrey, BRANCH, GEORGE E. BADGER, Lt. Comdr. A. G. Berry, HERNDON, Lt. Comdr. L. B. Anderson; HUNT, WELBORN C. WOOD, Lt. B. J. Drayton; all at Newport, R.I.

Division Thirty-nine—FORD, Comdr. C. A. Pownall, PILLSBURY, POPE, Lt. M. R. Dex, TRUXTUN; all at Newport.

Division Forty-eight—BIDDLE, Lt. B. B. Lanier, New Haven, Conn.; BRECKINRIDGE, Lt. P. K. Fischler, Newport, R.I.; DUPONT, Lt. J. J. Mahoney, Philadelphia, Pa.; HULBERT, Lt. S. A. Maher, Boston, Mass.; NOA, PRUITT, Lt. Comdr. O. C. Badger, Newport, R.I.

## FLOTILLA ONE.

LEONIDAS, Comdr. J. F. Daniels, Newport, R.I.

## Squadron Seven.

Division Seven—COLHOUN, Lt. J. C. Delpino, Portsmouth, N.H.; DYER, Lt. J. K. Allen, Newport, R.I.; MCKEE, Portsmouth, N.H.; RINGGOLD, ROBINSON, Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace, Newport, R.I.; STEVENS, Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Twenty-one—BUSH, COVELL, Lt. Comdr. G. M. Cook, FOOTE, KALK, Lt. Comdr. J. A. Saunders, MADDOX; all at Newport, R.I.

Division Twenty-eight—BANCROFT, Lt. C. W. Flynn, BELKNAP, Comdr. T. Withers, MCCALLA, Lt. E. A. Mitchell, McCook, T. G. Peyton, all navy yard, Boston, Mass.; OSMUND INGRAM, RODGERS, Lt. Comdr. A. M. Steckel, both Newport, R.I.

## Squadrons Eight and Nine.

Capt. C. E. Courtney.

Division Eight—BELL, Lt. P. W. Yeatman, Newport, R.I.; FAIRFAX, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Magruder, Portsmouth, N.H.; GRIDLEY, Lt. J. P. Brown, MCKEAN, both Newport, R.I.; TAYLOR, Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Twenty—CHARLES AUBURNE, Lt. E. J. Driscoll, Newport, R.I.; COLE, Lt. J. G. M. Stone, Philadelphia; ELLIS, Lt. Comdr. F. S. Coven, HALE, Lt. Comdr. E. S. Brandt, both Newport, R.I.; J. FRED TALBOT, Lt. H. E. Paddock, Philadelphia; TILLMAN, Newport, R.I.

Division Twenty-four—ABBOTT, Lt. G. T. Howard, New Orleans, La., to sea July 6; BAGLEY, Lt. E. W. Morris, Washington, D.C.; CLEMSON, Lt. Comdr. L. L. Jordan, New York; HARADEN, Comdr. S. Doherty, HOPEWELL, both Newport, R.I.; THOMAS, Lt. I. Lehrfeld, Charleston, S.C.

## FLOTILLA FIVE.

Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Commander.

DIXIE (flagship), Comdr. W. V. Tomb, Newport, R.I.

## Squadrons Fourteen and Fifteen.

Division One—BALCH, Newport, R.I.; BENHAM, Charles-ton, S.C.; CASSIN, DOWNES, both Newport, R.I.; DUNCAN, Norfolk Navy Yard; PARKER, Newport, R.I.

Division Two—ERICSSON, M3DOUGAL, NICHOLSON, all Newport, R.I.; O'BRIEN, WINSLOW, both Charleston, S.C.

Division Three—CONYNGHAM, New York; CUMMINGS, PORTER, WADSWORTH, WAINWRIGHT, all Newport, R.I.

Division Four—ALLEN, DAVIS, ROWAN, SHAW, WILKES, all Newport, R.I.

Division Five—CALDWELL, CONNOR, CRAVEN, Lt. Comdr. S. Cochran, GWIN, Lt. F. L. Douthit, MANLEY, STOCKTON, all Newport, R.I.

Division Six—GREGORY, KIMBERLEY, LITTLE, all at

Newport; SIGOURNEY, en route to Norfolk; STRINGHAM, Charleston, S.C.

Division Nine—MAUREY, Newport, R.I.; STRIBLING, Lt. Comdr. W. H. Stiles, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

## AIR FORCE.

Capt. A. W. Johnson, Commander.

HARDING, Comdr. A. C. Read, SANDPIPER, SHAWMUT, Capt. A. W. Johnson, all at Hampton Roads, Va.

## MINI FORCE.

## Squadron One.

Capt. H. E. Lackey, Commander.

ISRAEL, Lt. (j.g.) Alfred P. Moran, Jr., LANSDALE, Lt. Albion O. Larsen, LUCE, Lt. T. G. Brown, MAHAN, Lt. Comdr. J. S. Lowell, MURRAY, Lt. Comdr. L. J. Guifiver, SAN FRANCISCO; Capt. H. E. Lackey, all at Gloucester, Mass.

## Squadron Two.

Capt. H. E. Lackey, Commander.

PORTSMOUTH, N.H.; WOODCOCK, Lt. (j.g.) T. F. Jurgensen, Gloucester, Mass.

Division Two—LARK, Lt. (j.g.) S. Shaw, MALLARD, Lt. C. C. Laws, both Boston; Mass.; SWAN (reserve), Portsmouth, N.H.

Note: CHEWINK, New York to sea July 5.

QUAIL, Hampton Roads, Va.

OWL and REDWING, special temporary duty towing barges to Canal Zone.

## TRAIN.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.

BRIDGE, Capt. E. J. King, CULGOA, Comdr. C. H. Bullock, both North River, N.Y.; MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Densmore, Brooklyn, N.Y.; OLIMPYAN (flagship), Capt. H. L. Wyman, North River, N.Y.; PROMETHEUS, Capt. A. Andes, Norfolk, Va.; RELIEF, Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (M.C.), North River, N.Y.; SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.C.), Philadelphia.

## FUEL SHIPS.

BRAZOS, Yorktown, Va.; NEREUS, Cherbourg, France; PROTEUS, Hampton Roads to Lisbon July 7.

## U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic waters and as otherwise noted, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Edward W. Eberle, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship).

## BATTLESHIP FORCE.

Vice Admiral W. R. Shomaker, Commander (Texas, flagship).

Division Six—Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander. ARKANSAS, Capt. S. E. Moses, NEW YORK, Capt. E. L. Bennett, TEXAS, Capt. E. S. Kellogg, WYOMING (flagship), Capt. DeWitt Blamer, all Bremerton, Wash.

Division Eight—Vice Admiral W. R. Shomaker, Commander. IDAHO, Capt. J. R. P. Pringle, Bremerton, Wash.; MISSISSIPPI, Capt. P. Symington, NEW MEXICO, Capt. G. W. Williams, TENNESSEE, Capt. R. H. Leigh, all San Francisco.

## DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral G. H. Burrage, ordered as Commander.

CHARLESTON (flagship), Comdr. D. W. Knox, San Francisco, Calif.

## FLOTILLA FOUR.

## Squadron Five.

Capt. H. F. Perrill, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, Capt. G. B. Landenberger, Mare Island, Calif.; MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. M. H. Simons, San Diego. Division Fifteen—AARON WARD, BRUCE, Comdr. G. T. Swasey, both Portland, Ore.; BUCHANAN, Lt. Comdr. R. E. Rogers, EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Cross, both San Francisco; PHILLIP, Lt. Comdr. J. D. Moore, San Diego; WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey, San Francisco; ZEILIN, Lt. Comdr. E. H. Connor, Portland, Ore.

Division Sixteen—BABBITT, San Diego, Calif.; BADGER, CHARLES, Lt. Comdr. D. W. Knobell, San Francisco; TATTNALL, Mare Island; TWIGGS, San Diego.

## Squadron Ten.

Capt. F. L. Oliver, Commander.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Henry N. Jenson, San Diego; SALEM, Capt. P. W. Foote, Mare Island.

Division Twelve—BREEZE, Lt. R. S. Wyman, GAMBLE, Lt. J. B. Heffernan, LAMBERTON, Lt. W. J. Nunnally, MONTGOMERY, Lt. E. G. Herzinger, RADFORD, Lt. H. V. Wiley, RAMSAY, Comdr. E. Lando, all at San Francisco;

DIVISION Fourteen—DORSEY, Lt. Comdr. J. C. Jennings, RATHBURN, Comdr. F. H. Poote, ROFER, Comdr. M. E. Manley, TALBOT, Lt. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr, WATERS, Lt. Comdr. A. D. Langworthy, all at Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-one—BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olding, MEADE, MORRIS, Lt. J. E. Boak, SWASEY, THORNTON, TINGEY; all at San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-eight—BULMER, Comdr. T. A. Symington, EDWARDS, Lt. R. G. Tobin, MACLEISH, Lt. Comdr. S. F. Heim, MCCORMICK, PARROT, Lt. Comdr. D. B. Beary, SIMPSON, Lt. Comdr. F. T. Berry; all at San Diego, Calif.

## Squadron Eleven.

Capt. L. R. Sargent, Commander.

BUFFALO (flagship and tender), Comdr. J. V. Babcock, San Francisco.

Division Seventeen—BOOGS, Lt. Comdr. M. F. Draemel, CLAXTON, Lt. Comdr. C. E. Battle, HAMILTON, Lt. C. C. Vickery, KENNISON, Lt. Comdr. F. L. Lowe, KILTY, Lt. Comdr. C. D. Swain, WARD; all at Mare Island.

Division Twenty-three—DOYEN, HENSHAW, Lt. W. D. Austin, McCAWLEY, Lt. Comdr. W. J. Larson, MEYER, Lt. A. D. Struble, MOODY, Lt. Comdr. F. H. Hindelift, SINCLAIR, Comdr. F. N. Ekhund; all San Diego.

Division Thirty-three—FARQUHAR, Lt. Comdr. R. G. Coman, KENNEDY, Lt. B. O. Wills, San Francisco; PAUL HAMILTON, Lt. Comdr. J. F. McClain, Bremerton, Wash.; RENO, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Everson, STODDERT, both San Francisco; THOMPSON, Comdr. C. L. Best, Seattle.

## FLOTILLA TWO.

Squadron Four, Division Ten.

CHAMPLIN, CHEW, HAZELWOOD, SCHLEY, WILLIAMS, Lt. E. W. Mills, all San Diego, Calif.; MUGFORD, Mare Island.

Division Twenty-nine—AULICK, DELPHY, GILLIS, MCGRATH, Lt. R. S. Bulger, TURNER, WELLES; all Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-two—CHAUNCEY, PERCIVAL, Lt. O. H. Stratton, both San Diego; FULLER, Lt. F. P. Thomas, FARAGUT, Lt. H. A. Turner, J. F. BURNES, Lt. G. B. Wooley, all San Pedro, Calif.; SOMERS, Ens. M. Q. Wright, San Diego.

## Squadron Six.

Capt. E. S. Hulbert, San Diego.

CROSBY, PALMER, San Francisco; THATCHER, Mare Island; WALKER, San Francisco.

Division Twenty-two—HOGAN, Lt. A. P. Paradis, HOWARD, Lt. W. H. Farrell, O'BANNON, RENSHAW, STANSBURY, Lt. W. P. Martin; all San Diego.

Division Thirty—BALLARD, EDWARDS, GREENE, LAUB, Lt. R. H. Henke, all San Diego; MCCLANAHAN, Lt. G. E. Ross, San Pedro, Calif.; SHUBRICK, San Diego.

## Squadron Twelve.

NICHOLAS, S. P. LEE, WILLIAM JONES, Lt. Comdr. J. W. Gromer, WOODBURY, all at San Diego; YOUNG, San Pedro, Calif.

Division Forty-four—KIDDER, Lt. Comdr. H. J. Abbott, VALETTE, SHIRK, both San Diego; SLOAT, Mare Island; WOOD, San Diego; YARBOROUGH, San Francisco.

Division Forty-seven—LITCHFIELD, Seattle Wash.; ZANE, Lt. Comdr. L. C. Scheibn, Bremerton, Wash.

## Squadron Thirteen.

CHASE, MARCUS, MERVINE, MULANY, Lt. E. Breed, all San Diego, Calif.; ROBERT SMITH, Lt. Comdr. P. H. Rice, San Pedro, Calif.

Division Forty-six—COGHLAN, HULL, LAMSON, all San Diego, Calif.; MACDONOUGH, Lt. H. J. Ray, PRESTON, both San Diego, Calif.

a shoe lace that outwears by months ordinary laces stays tied and never looks shabby

**Cordo-Hyde**

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LAKE DIVISION  
O.A. Miller Treeing Machine Co.  
Bruckton, Mass.

Division Forty-nine—CORY, Lt. Comdr. K. E. Hintze, Mare Island; FARENHOLT, Comdr. N. W. Post, MELVIN, Lt. Comdr. C. E. Rosendahl, both San Diego; SUMNER, Lt. S. G. Moore, Mare Island.

## AIR FORCE.

AROOOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin.

## MINE FORCE.

Capt. C. C. Bloch, Commander.

## Squadron Three.

Capt. C. C. Bloch, Commander.

ANTHONY, Lt. Comdr. R. F. Freisen, BALTIMORE, Capt. C. C. Bloch, both Pearl Harbor, H.T.; BURNS, Lt. Comdr. N. Scott, San Francisco; INGRAHAM, LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr, SPROSTON, all at Pearl Harbor.

## DINNER IN HONOR OF GENERAL RICKARDS.

Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, was guest of honor at a dinner given on July 8 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, by the commissioned personnel of the Militia Bureau. Among the invited guests were Secretary of War Weeks, Assistant Secretary Wainwright, Gen. John J. Pershing and Major Gen. James G. Harbord. All the officers of the Militia Bureau were present except Col. C. C. Collins and Major Henry A. Finch, the former being called suddenly away on account of the sickness of his mother, and Major Finch is on extended leave. Numerous short speeches were made by the guests and officers. Col. John W. Heavy, executive officer, Militia Bureau, presided. He welcomed General Rickards in the name of the commissioned officers of the bureau and in the course of his speech said: "We, members of the Militia Bureau, are by no means convinced that the National Guard system is the best system or the most economical system for the military training of our citizens; and, so far as I know, no professional soldier has ever advanced such an idea. But we are servants of the people and until Congress, in its wisdom, provides some better force for our military protection than the National Guard, it is believed the duty of every Regular officer to aid in the development of this force to the very best of his ability." Colonel Heavy went into the history of the Militia Bureau, recited something of its difficulties and achievements up to the beginning of the time of our entrance into the World War, and said that since the war the nations of Europe have issued orders to their attachés to seek information as to the method by which the United States took state troops, converted them into federal forces and then won such successes. He praised the provision of the act of June 4, 1920, which stipulated that the Chief of the Militia Bureau should be selected from the National Guard. In speaking of the marvelous showing made by the National Guard in the war, Colonel Heavy said: "When the professional soldier and his assistants were entrusted with all the General Staff work, the National Guard surpassed our expectations at the outbreak of the war by furnishing more than 200 per cent. in excess of the requirements of law." In concluding he said: "It is believed that at the present time there are more difficult questions connected with the Militia Bureau than ever before in its history, and it will require clear thinking, patriotic efforts and intelligent team work to bring the National Guard to its contemplated development as the second line of our defense and composed of eighteen complete divisions with the necessary corps and army troops."

Secretary Weeks said that he was the senior Naval Reserve officer in the United States and had been interested in the Militia for more than ten years as an active member; that during the war Secretary of the Navy Daniels frequently greeted him with the remark, "Senator, if you don't do the right thing I will have to call you into the active service of the Navy," which, under the law Secretary Daniels could have done, Mr. Weeks being a member of the Naval Reserve Force. Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright emphasized the point strongly that in the eleven National Guard divisions on the firing line in the A.E.F. at the termination of the war the number of killed and wounded officers and enlisted men exceeded the killed and wounded in the seven divisions of the Regular Army, although the losses in the Regular Army divisions were tremendous. He also observed that the National Guard, which produced more than 12,000 officers during the war and nearly 400,000 enlisted men, is beyond doubt a most valuable adjunct of the Army and well worth maintenance. General Harbord said he was in a position to know more about what the National Guard divisions did in the World War than perhaps any other officer in the A.E.F., and that what they did need no eulogy from him because their records now written indelibly in the history of the war spoke for themselves. General Rickards strongly emphasized his confidence in the National Guard and expressed his intention to develop it to such an extent that it not only would serve as the second line of troops, but would be amalgamated with the first line troops.

## INFANTRY SCHOOL GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Marking the close of a most successful and important term, the graduating exercises of the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga., which began on June 29 by two demonstrations staged for the benefit of a large number of distinguished Army officers and citizens, ended on June 30 with appropriate ceremonies and the graduation of 584 officers of the Army. On the latter day, following an address by Brig. Gen. W. H. Gordon, U.S.A., commandant of the school, Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright presented diplomas to the president of each class, who later handed them to the individual officer graduates. Major Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, U.S.A., then addressed the graduates, and congratulated them upon the completion of their studies. Col. Paul B. Malone, U.S.A., assistant commandant of the school, followed with a brief address. The student officers, who varied in grade from colonel to lieutenant, have attended the school since last November, where they pursued a scientific course of military art, including all phases of modern warfare. The graduates left camp on July 1 for various parts of the United States and countries where the Army is operating, to become instructors of officers and men. They make way for the next year's class which is to consist of 940 officers and 200 non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army and National Guard. The graduates were made up of eighty-eight field officers, 120 company commanders and 376 basic officers.

On June 29 the first demonstration was held in the forenoon, when a battalion of Infantry attacked, supported by units of the Air Service, Artillery and Tanks. This was said to be one of the largest and most complete demonstrations ever staged by the Army in this country. The second demonstration took place at nine o'clock at night. This illustrated the defense of an entrenched area against night attack, and especially demonstrated a system of night communication between Infantry and supporting Artillery. A barrage was called for by the Infantry troops in the front line, which was immediately laid down on the enemy's position by the Field Artillery in the rear. Various forms of battle illumination were employed to locate attacking troops. White caterpillar lights indicated the raid was over. Intelligence patrols searched the enemy dead and wounded for maps, orders, etc. Wire patrols repaired breaches in wire, the wounded were evacuated and the dead buried, while working parties repaired trenches,

carrying parties bringing forward material to replace that expended in combat. Assistant Secretary Wainwright and Generals Farnsworth and Gordon, together with other officers, expressed themselves as highly pleased with both demonstrations.

## NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICES.

*Officers Hurt and Civilians Killed in Accident.*

Lieut. Clarence R. McIvers, Air Ser., U.S.A., was badly bruised and severely shocked and Lieut. Delmar H. Dunton, Air Ser., U.S.A., burned about the face and hands and also bruised when an Army Martin bombing machine, which was on its way from Dayton, Ohio, to Langley Field, Va., was wrecked at Langley Field, a Government landing place, near Moundsville, W. Va., on July 10. An enlisted man named M. E. Conwall, who was in the machine as a mechanic, could not be found after the accident. In addition five civilians were killed and nearly fifty injured, some of them, it was believed, fatally. The machine had taken off and had gone about 300 yards, and was but about thirty feet from the ground when it listed and its left wing swept along a row of automobiles lined up one side of the field. Fourteen of these were struck. At the same time there was an explosion of a gasoline tank on the machine. Lieutenant Dunton, who was acting as pilot, with Lieutenant McIvers as assistant, jumped from the machine after an unsuccessful effort to right it. A second explosion set fire to the automobiles, and some of their occupants were burned to death before they could be rescued, while some were dragged to safety. The financial loss is placed at \$100,000. One explanation of the accident is that two engines stalled, causing the machine to drop and swing to the left. A coroner's jury exonerated Lieutenant McIvers and Dunton from all blame in the death and injury of the people referred to. Lieutenant McIvers is reported in a press dispatch from Moundsville as saying he thought the accident was due to a "frozen wheel."

*Report on Crash of Eagle Airplane.*

Report of the investigation of the accident to the Eagle airplane belonging to the Army Air Service, which crashed during a thunder storm near Morgantown, Md., May 28, with the loss of five Army officers and two civilians, has been filed with and approved by the Secretary of War. The report was a result of an investigation by the Inspector General's Office, made by Col. G. L. Irwin, assisted by Lieut. Col. R. C. Humber. The airplane was returning from Langley Field, Va., to Bolling Field, D.C., at the time. The report absolves the pilot and the Army Air Service from all blame. The investigation made was most thorough. The final report consisted of thirty-four typewritten pages, exclusive of testimony, and contained thirty-eight exhibits, including testimony of witnesses, statements and documentary evidence. The report was concurred in by the Inspector General of the Army. The conclusions, summarized, are that the pilot of the airplane, Lieutenant Ames, "clearly established his ability as a flier and his worth as a man." It was shown that he was a flier of experience and of cool judgment and a proficient engineer with a thorough understanding of planes and motors; regarded by his commanding officer as the best pilot at Bolling Field. The accident cannot be considered to have been due to any fault of his. The airplane was a Curtiss Eagle, a type possessed of great ease of control and satisfactory maneuvering ability. This particular plane had been tested in very heavy weather. The criticism attributed at the time of the accident to Captain deLavergne, air attaché of the French Embassy, who was aboard the plane during part of the flight, that the weight of passengers had a tendency to depress the tail of the plane and to render it difficult of control was contradicted by the testimony. Captain deLavergne denied the accuracy of the quotations attributed to him and explained what were his actual opinions as to the accident. The removal of litter did not affect the stability of the plane, but it was held that the method of carrying the passengers during the flight may have introduced an element of danger. It is not considered that any structural defect in the plane caused the accident. The conclusion is that the crash of the plane was due to the severity of the storm encountered near Morgantown, Md. This was the opinion of all witnesses. It is generally accepted that the machine went into a stall due to an air current and fell into a vertical nose dive. As a preventive of further accidents it is recommended that steps be taken to install a system for interchange of weather conditions and forecasts between flying fields maintained by the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Mail Service. It was also said that wooden propellers are liable to damage in heavy rain and should be metal tipped. It is considered highly desirable that an order should be issued that in peace times, except in emergencies, no cross-country flights should be undertaken until available information of conditions on the way has been obtained.

*Report on Navy Balloon Flight to Canada.*

The Navy Department has made public the report of the court of inquiry appointed in the case of Lieuts. Louis A. Kloor, U.S.N.R.F., Stephen A. Farrell and Walter T. Hinton, U.S.N., who made a flight from the naval air station at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, N.Y., in a Navy balloon on Dec. 13, 1920, and landed near Moose Factory, Ontario, Canada, on the next day. The officers suffered from exposure and privations before reaching Mattice, Ont., on Jan. 11, 1921. The court, of which Rear Admiral George W. Kline, U.S.N., was president, found that the conduct of the personnel throughout the flight and subsequent journey to Mattice was creditable. Of the personal alteration between Lieutenants Farrell and Hinton after arriving at Mattice it was found that Lieutenant Farrell was in a highly excited, nervous and exhausted condition at the time, due to exposure. "The difference was later adjusted in a manly way by the giving and accepting of an apology, re-establishing the friendly relations which had previously existed," the report states. It adds that the purpose of the flight was the training of personnel, the plan and intention being to carry out a routine flight continuing during the night if conditions proved favorable. The crossing of the international frontier was not contemplated by anyone connected with the flight or the authorization of same. Orders for this flight were issued by the commanding officer of the air station as part of his duties in connection with carrying out the training syllabus issued by the department for the training of naval aviators. The balloon was properly prepared and inspected before the flight. All necessary instruments were carried and the crew was properly equipped, and although the allowance of charts was

meager, provisions were sufficient for the contemplated length of flight. At time of start meteorological reports indicated favorable conditions. The report finds that under these circumstances the authorization for the flight was justified, but the pilot should have been given more definite instructions as to the extent of the flight. The balloon was adequately equipped and had sufficient provisions had the flight been carried out as contemplated. The pilot and passengers in the balloon considered that their orders contained the necessary authority for the contemplated flight. They were not familiar with the order of the Chief of Naval Operations of Oct. 11, 1920, in regard to permission necessary to be secured in order to authorize other than local flights.

The court filed its report with former Secretary Daniels on Feb. 18, who returned it for further inquiry. It was again filed with Secretary Denby, who approved it on June 16 without recommending disciplinary measures.

*Staten Island Air Station Named Miller Field.*

The War Department has directed that the necessary orders be issued designating the Air Coast Defense station, now being constructed at New Dorp, Staten Island, N.Y., as Miller Field; and that upon completion it be turned over to the commanding officer, Mitchel Field, N.Y., to be administered as a sub-post of Mitchel Field.

*French Army Committee Against One Air Force.*

Acting on the report of Aviator Fonck, the French army committee has decided against a united air force, says a copyrighted dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger from Paris on June 27. This plan was proposed in the so-called Beanpot bill to group all aviation under one ministry as an "aerial fleet" similar in organization to the British force.

*Plans for a 4,000-pound Aerial Bomb.*

The Ordnance Department of the Army is making plans for an aerial bomb to weigh 4,000 pounds, which is very much larger than any bomb of the kind ever before conceived in the United States. It is to contain over fifty per cent. or 2,400 pounds of TNT, and will be one of the most deadly of all bombs known in modern warfare. Up to the present the largest bombs designed and constructed weigh but 2,000 pounds. These already have been adopted as standard, together with bombs weighing 1,100 pounds, 600 pounds, 300 pounds and 100 pounds, respectively, all of which contain about fifty per cent. of TNT. The new bombs weighing 4,000 pounds are to be used in connection with the largest bombing airplanes, and when the first ones are finished they will be turned over for experimental purposes to the officers at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

*The Air Service Library.*

"Special Libraries" for May contains an article by Major H. M. Hickam, Chief of Information Group, Army Air Service, on "The Air Service Library." This library, although one of the newest Government libraries, is rapidly becoming an important technical and general library on matters pertaining to this branch of the Service. It is charged with the procurement of all books and magazines for activities of the Air Service both for the local library and for sixty-two aviation fields, and with gathering and making accessible for reference Air Service data, both foreign and domestic. In August, 1918, work of organizing the library was begun, and, at this time, there are classified and accessible 2,500 standard books on aeronautical and allied subjects; 16,000 original documents; about 40,000 photographs, and 2,000 films and slides, together with a large collection of blue prints and of clippings. The library receives 166 English and American journals, and thirty in seven foreign languages; about 5,000 index cards have been made, making the latest aeronautical news immediately accessible.

*ORGANIZATION OF NEW 77TH DIVISION.*

Many applicants for the Plattsburg Training Camp are enquiring about the probable make-up of the new 77th Division, for which Col. John J. Bradley, U.S.A., has been named chief of staff. In addition to the young men who will go to Plattsburg, and who will be eligible for enrollment in the new division, many ex-members of the division, who fought in the second battle of the Marne and in the Meuse-Argonne, are asking Governors Island what they must do to enroll in their old command. Colonel Bradley has opened headquarters in the Army building, New York city, to commence work of placing the various units. All who desire to enroll in the division and who are eligible may write to Colonel Bradley and register their names and addresses. This will insure their not being overlooked in the organization of the new outfit. Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, commanding 2d Corps Area, announces that it will be a complete division, and will total 19,384 officers and men when it is fully recruited. The units that will constitute the command are as follows: 77th Division HQs., Signal, Military Police and Tank Companies; 302d Motorcycle and Ordnance (maintenance) Cos.; 153d and 154th Infantry Brigade, and 305th, 306th, 307th and 308th Inf. Regiments; 152d Field Artillery Brigade, and 304th, 305th and 306th Field Art. Regiments, of which only two will be organized at this time, pending development of the light howitzer. The following units will bear the number 302: Ammunition Train, Engineer Regiment, Air Observation Squadron, Air Photo Section, Medical Regiment, Medical Supply Section and Veterinary Co. The Division Air Service and the Division Trains will carry the same number as the division itself, while the Sanitary, Ambulance and Hospital Cos. will be numbers 304, 305 and 306. The Wagon Cos. will be numbers 304 and 305, as will be the two Motor Repair Sections. There will be four Motor Transport Cos., 305, 306, 307 and 308. The veterans of the wartime division will fill most of the places in the new command, it is predicted by the War Department, but within a short time it is expected that vacancies will be filled by graduates of the Red course, of the War Department series of training camps, for citizens. It is this course that will be held at Plattsburg this year, beginning Aug. 7 and continuing until Sept. 5.

*TRAINING CAMP, 9TH CORPS AREA OPENED.*

Major Gen. William M. Wright, commanding 9th Corps Area, has reported to the War Department that the 9th Corps Area Citizens' Military Training Camp opened on July 6 with 1,200 applicants ordered to camps at Presidio of San Francisco and Camp Lewis. All applicants ordered are between ages sixteen and twenty-one except few specially selected men. Seven of the eight states in this corps area were largely over-subscribed and have at least their full quota ordered to camp. Of the sixty-six districts into which the eight states were divided over two-thirds are represented by

a full quota based on populations. All but four of the sixty-six districts have some applicants ordered from them and the population of these four is so small that their total quota is only twelve men. Both camps were entirely ready in every respect to receive and instruct candidates.

#### ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, R.O.T.C.

The academic year at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which closed on May 31, with the granting of diplomas to 146 students, was particularly gratifying to the R.O.T.C. personnel there, the students taking great interest in the military training, making an enviable record in gallery rifle and pistol competitions, and closing the year with Alabama Polytechnic a "Distinguished College" for the second consecutive year. The welcome news of this much coveted honor was received by President Spright Dowell on June 19 and was indeed considered an honor due to the friendly rivalry existing among schools in the 4th Corps Area for this distinction. In the gallery rifle competitions Alabama Polytechnic won eight out of thirteen matches and second place in both the 4th Corps Area match and match between 4th and 9th Corps Areas. The pistol team engaged in sixteen matches, winning twelve. Matches were held with schools all over the United States and athletic records opened with schools never before on the Auburn records. Of the fifty-eight seniors completing the R.O.T.C. course forty-six were recommended for commissions as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps; more than for any other school in the corps area and a record of which the school is proud since this is the first year commissions have ever been proffered to students from this institution for successful completion of R.O.T.C. work. Athletic features were numerous, including track meet; basketball series was won by the Field Artillery unit; baseball series in the Infantry unit which remained a tie due to the inclement weather. On June 14 and 15 126 students from various parts of the state went to Camp Knox, Ky., where they entered the Infantry and Field Artillery camp for the six weeks' summer training. Reports indicate that the students are thoroughly enjoying themselves.

#### GEN. C. G. MORTON REVIEWS HAWAIIAN DIVISION.

The first review of the Hawaiian Division, created by order of the War Department, March 1, 1921, and at the same time the first divisional review in Hawaiian territory, took place near Schofield Barracks, T.H., on June 24, the review being taken by Major Gen. Charles G. Morton, U.S.A., commanding the Hawaiian Department, Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., commanding Schofield Barracks, being in command of the forces. These consisted of the 27th, 35th and 44th Infantry, 8th, 11th and 13th Field Artillery, 17th Cavalry and 3d Engineers. All the units were at full peace strength and organized under the 1920-21 tables, except the Cavalry, which has not yet been organized. The bands of all the regiments were massed near the reviewing stand after the march past, under the leadership of Bandmaster J. E. Osbourne, 27th Inf. In the reviewing stand with General Morton were Rear Admiral William R. Shoemaker, U.S.N., commanding the 14th Naval District, and other Navy officers. General Kuhn, who took his place near General Morton after the head of the column had passed the reviewing stand; and the entire staffs of Generals Morton and Kuhn. Every unit and every man in each unit looked especially fit. General Morton's comment after the review was over, was: "It was an exceptionally impressive spectacle. This is a division to be proud of." The Honolulu Advertiser says: "It was the notice by the War Department of the United States, to whomever it may concern, East or West, that the 1st Hawaiian Combat Division of the Army is fully organized, and represented Uncle Sam's preparedness in the mid-Pacific." A large crowd of civilians from Honolulu and surrounding places witnessed the review.

#### CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates for appointment to the Military Academy were designated during the week ending July 9 to submit an educational certificate with a view to admission on July 1, 1921, without mental examination, it being too late to hold another such examination this year:

Colorado—4th Dist., William C. Rudersdorf, Jr., Durango, Minnesota—2d Dist., John D. Martin, Round Lake, and Percival T. Dudley, 1st alt., Windom; 8th Dist., Elmer Lampi, Eveleth.

South Dakota—Sen. Sterling, Eugene Haisch, Bonesteel, and Richard T. Brackett, Brookings.

West Virginia—3d Dist., Walter D. Manz, Richwood.

#### CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

The Citizens' Military Training Camps, conducted by the War Department afford one month of healthful mainly out-of-doors military training for physically fit male citizens between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five years. The Government pays all expenses including fare to and from the camps. Those interested should write for application blank to commanding general of corps area in which they reside.

Camps areas and states comprised therein; location of camps; opening dates.

1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass. (Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts), Camp Devens, Mass., Aug. 1.

2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y. (New York, New Jersey, Delaware), Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 7.

3d Corps Area, Fort Howard, Md. (Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia), Camp Meade, Md., Aug. 1.

4th Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga. (North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama), Camp Jackson, S.C., July 18.

5th Corps Area, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky), Camp Knox, Ky., July 21.

6th Corps Area, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois), Camp Grant, Ill., July 21.

7th Corps Area, Fort Crook, Nebr. (North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas), Camp Pike, Ark., Aug. 1; Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 1.

8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas (Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona), Camp Travis, Texas, July 15; Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 6.

9th Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif. (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, California, Montana, Wyoming, Utah), Camp Lewis, Wash., and Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., July 6.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 13, 1921.

Capt. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N., has been spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, and brother, General MacArthur, before leaving for sea duty. His wife and children will spend the rest of the summer here.

Mrs. Timberlake left last week for Canada, to stay several weeks. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger's guests for the week-end were their cousins, Mrs. Peterson and the Misses Peterson, of California.

Mrs. McDowell, wife of Major J. M. McDowell, of Minneapolis, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dohs for the past week and has been the guest of honor at a number of parties. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Dohs gave a bridge party for Mrs. McDowell and Mrs. Coleman, Col., and Mmes. Holt, Danford and Carter. On Thursday Mrs. Dohs entertained at tea at the club for Mrs. McDowell and her mother, Mrs. William H. Harris, of New Windsor; Mmes. Carter, Danford, Newman, Surles and Donaldson served. Mrs. Newman gave a tea on Friday for Mrs. McDowell, with Mrs. Dohs and Miss Consuelo Aspinwall assisting.

Major J. K. Brown gave a dinner at the club on Friday for Mrs. McDowell and for Major and Mrs. Buckner, Mr. and Mrs. Dohs, Major Ganee and Captain Hibbs. Col. and Mrs. Carter had a card party on Thursday evening for Mrs. McDowell, Mmes. Danford and Dohs, Majors and Mmes. Surles and O'Hara. Mrs. Danford entertained with a little bridge party on Monday evening for Mrs. McDowell.

Brigadier General Tilman and his daughter, Mrs. Martin, have taken the Schuyler house at Highland Falls for the rest of the summer. Col. and Mrs. Carter and sons, Coleman and Marshall, and Chaplain and Mrs. Wheat were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hewitt at a luncheon and fishing party on Saturday at Ringwood, Tuxedo Park. Mrs. Holt has been away for a few days visiting her parents, Professor and Mrs. Beers, at New Haven.

Col. and Mrs. Reynolds and their two sons are spending a month at Fishers Island. Mrs. Barth, wife of Col. Charles H. Barth, spent the week-end at the hotel to visit her son, Cadet Barth. On Sunday Major and Mrs. Buckner had supper for Mrs. Barth and for Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Mrs. Barth expects to sail on the August transport for the Philippines, to join Colonel Barth, stationed at Corregidor. Miss Elizabeth Lytch, of Rutherford, N.J., spent a few days recently visiting her cousin, Mrs. O'Hara.

Major and Mrs. Thompson Lawrence had a supper party on Sunday. Mrs. Keyes and little daughters have gone to Jamestown, N.Y., for the summer. Mrs. Kemble and son Franklin are visiting relatives in Pennsylvania. Major and Mrs. Hines and children are spending a vacation at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, is expected to arrive next week to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. Bolivar Buckner. Major and Mrs. C. L. Scott and small son Robert, of Washington, are stopping off for a few days while on a motor trip to visit Major and Mrs. O'Hara. General Chamberlain spent Sunday at the post. Mrs. Ford and daughter Betty are visiting Mrs. Williams and Col. and Mrs. Mettler.

Roger Holt left a few days ago for Colorado, where he will join a party of young men on a horseback trip through the Rocky Mountains. Gabriel Asensio celebrated his ninth birthday anniversary on Saturday with a party. Among those present were Mary Elizabeth and Malco'n MacArthur, Betty and Philip Gage, Marian and Marjorie Ross, Betty and Fritzie Mayer, Isabel Walther, Dorothy Donaldson, Frances Cramer, Mary Considine, Kimball Brown, Laddie O'Hara, Dan Daly, Eric and Albert Morrison, John Slaughter and Dolores Asensio.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 14, 1921.

Lieut. John E. Williams, a student officer at the Navy Post Graduate School, has been joined here by Mrs. Williams. They are occupying a house on Murray Hill. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward D. Washburn have returned from Great Neck, Long Island, N.Y., where they have been visiting Mrs. Washburn's mother, Mrs. John Rogers Chadwick, for the past three weeks.

Mrs. T. O. Walton, widow of Dental Surg. Thomas O. Walton, U.S.N., has returned from a visit to Mrs. Richmond C. Holcomb in Philadelphia. The past few days of her absence she spent with her sister-in-law, Mrs. John H. Hopkins, of Baltimore, mother of Dr. Walton H. Hopkins, of Annapolis. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Middleton S. Guest and their daughter, Miss Annie Guest, are to leave for San Diego, Calif., about July 15. Comdr. and Mrs. J. W. Valiant, of Wardour, near the Naval Academy, Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Brown are visiting Mrs. Henry Godfrey, of "Inglewood," Berlin, Md. Later they are to visit Ocean City.

Mrs. Herbert Barbour, wife of Lieutenant Barbour, has been visiting Mrs. Harry Goodstein at her summer home, "Cedar Beach," Severn River. Comdr. and Mrs. D. L. Scott gave a supper on Thursday, which was followed by bridge. Their guests included Mrs. John Wagaman, of Washington and "Wild Rose," South River; Mr. and Mrs. Ennallie Wagaman, of Washington; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter B. Decker, Comdr. and Mrs. John H. Newton, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. M. Dick and Lieut. Eugene D. Jarboe, Ensign E. D. Graves, who was a member of the champion Olympic Navy crew, who has been here on special duty and who assisted in training this year's crew, has left for his new duty on the U.S.S. Rochester.

Mrs. H. B. Wilson, wife of Rear Admiral Wilson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, left on Monday for Atlantic City, N.J., where she is to occupy her cottage until the latter part of August. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Shoemaker and son, recent arrivals here, are occupying a house in Rogers row, Naval Academy. Commodore and Mrs. T. D. Griffin, of Hanover street, this city, gave an afternoon tea on Saturday for their son, Mdan. Jack Griffin, several of his classmates and a number of young ladies. Commodore and Mrs. Griffin were assisted by Prof. and Mrs. Garrison, who also have a son in the new Fourth Class.

Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, of the Naval Academy, left on Monday for a trip through Glacier National Park, Montana. During his absence from the academy services will be conducted at the chapel by Assistant Chaplain Miller.

Two huge line candidates for the Navy team have been discovered in the membership of the new Fourth Class. They are C. M. Hudgins of Tennessee and F. C. Long of Pennsylvania. Hudgins is the biggest man in the class, weighing 222 pounds and six feet in height. He is from a section of Tennessee famed for men of rugged physique and possessing the spirit militant. He has played two years of preparatory football

#### Eastern Finance Corporation

A Quarterly Dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock and 2% on the Common Stock of the Eastern Finance Corporation will be paid on July 15, 1921, to holders of record at the close of business, June 30, 1921.

H. E. HAMMONS, Treasurer.

Write for "The Dollar Compounded" and become a shareholder in the above Corporation.

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and is eager to get in the game here. Long, who was guard at Swarthmore last year, weighs 208 pounds and is one-half inch over six feet in height. Both midshipmen exceeded 7.00 pounds in their strength test, a showing that placed them among the strongest men of the academy. Their entrance is especially welcome, as Wilkie and Moore, the regular guards, have graduated.

Lieut. Robert E. McTee, Chap.C, recently ordered to the Naval Academy, is a native of Baltimore and the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. S. Miller. He was a graduate from Johns Hopkins University in 1911 and from the School of Theology, Boston University, in 1914. He has had duty on the U.S.S. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Utah, besides serving a year in France with the 13th Regiment, U.S.M.C. Prof. H. J. Fenton, Naval Academy, and Mrs. Fenton and their two sons are spending the summer at Pleasant View Beach, near Westerly, R.I. They are to remain North until September, when they intend returning to Annapolis by motor.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 9, 1921.

Col. George Van Horn Moseley was honored with a dancing party at the Officers' Club Friday evening as a parting compliment before his departure for Washington, where he will be stationed. Assisting in receiving were Major Gen. and Mrs. James H. McRae, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hanson E. Ely, Major and Mrs. Peyton and Major and Mrs. Thurber.

Capt. and Mrs. A. F. W. McManus entertained with a party in honor of Major and Mrs. J. W. Confer, who leave soon for their new station. The guests included Cols. and Mmes. Adams and Hornby, Major and Mrs. Cummings, Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn, Capt. and Mrs. Bethold.

Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Hamby arrived last evening from Fort Riley for a month's leave, which will be spent with Mrs. Hamby's mother, Mrs. Alberta Burke, after which they will go to their new station at Fort Cark. Capt. Pat Rafferty is instructing equitation classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings of each week at Camp Travis. Col. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and Mrs. Adams' mother, Mrs. Clemens, left Tuesday for Dallas, where they will be located for some time.

Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman entertained Wednesday with a luncheon complimenting her daughter, Mrs. James Godden, of Camp Benning, Ga., and for the following guests: Mmes. Morris, Todd, Scockton, Kilburn, Barnum and Angus, and Miss Lucy Seligson.

Brigadier General Carson, chief of the Construction Service, Q.M.C., arrived Thursday for inspection of all construction work now under way here. Projects under way here include the warehouse group at Fort Sam Houston and the Brooks Field hangar. Major and Mrs. John D. Kilpatrick entertained with a dinner party Friday on the roof of the St. Anthony in honor of General Carson, who was their house guest. The other guests included Cols. and Mmes. Elliot, Laubach, Horney and Gohn, and Capt. C. W. Van Cortlandt.

Mrs. Kilburn is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Kilburn at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. Kilburn entertained with a bridge tea Friday.

\$x hundred dollars was sent in to Mrs. Henry Stimson, president of the Army Relief Society in New York city, by Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman as proceeds of the Army benefit dance given at the open-air pavilion at Fort Sam Houston.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 10, 1921.

Mrs. John H. Hess and her daughter, Miss Alice Hess, and three sons, James, Dick and Henry, spent three days in Salt Lake on their way to San Francisco, to sail with Colonel Hess for the Philippines on July 5. They were entertained by many friends during their brief stay, and at many delightful affairs, including luncheons, motor trips, picnic parties and dinners. They were stationed for some years at Fort Douglas, and there made a wide circle of friends among Salt Lake society people. A party of friends went to Ogden to greet Colonel Hess on his way West and to bring the family to Salt Lake for their visit. Major and Mrs. J. B. Corby entertained at a delightful dinner at their quarters on Thursday in honor of the homecoming of Mrs. T. L. Lamoreaux, wife of Captain Lamoreaux, who has been spending the past few months with relatives in Paris, France. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. William T. Stephenson, Capt. and Mrs. Lamoreaux, Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Durnford, Capt. Fred Walters and Mrs. I. H. Andrews of San Francisco.

Capt. Harold C. Mandell, now stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, who has been spending a few days in Salt Lake with his mother, who has returned to his post. Lieut. Dona'd Coray, of Camp Benning, where he has been for the past two years, is spending his leave with his mother in Salt Lake. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William C. Webb are in Salt Lake for a few weeks' leave from Camp Lewis, Wash., and are greeting many former friends. Capt. B. F. Caffey is in Salt Lake for a short visit with his mother, Mrs. Kate Caffey, whose home is there. Captain Caffey is stationed at Governors Island. Major Reese Howell, son of the late Congressman Joseph Howell, of Utah, is visiting his mother in Logan before his departure early in August for the Philippines. He has been stationed at Fort Sill.

#### NOTES FROM TUTUILA.

Pago Pago, Tutuila, American Samoa, June 2, 1921.

Capt. Waldo Evans, U.S.N., Governor of American Samoa and commandant of the naval station here, addressed a number of the native chiefs recently on the occasion of their being sworn into office as administrators of their various villages, says O Le Fa'atou, organ of the Government. He told them that since coming to Samoa he had decided that these chiefs were important officials and that he hoped they would meet the demands of their office to the satisfaction of the American local government. Lieut. H. G. Danilson, Med. Corps, U.S.N., with Mrs. Danilson and two children, arrived from San Francisco on the steamship Ventura on May 16. He relieved Lieut. A. J. Link, Med. Corps, U.S.N., who recently returned to the U.S. Lieut. A. R. Parker, Ch.C., U.S.N., with Mrs. Parker

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and two children, arrived by the same ship. Lieutenant Parker relieved Lieut. Herbert Dumstry, U.S.N., who is to sail for San Francisco on June 7.

A visitor here is Frederick O'Brien, the American author and traveler, who arrived recently from Tahiti. He expects to remain several months, gathering data for a new book relating solely to the Samoan people. He declares that the true-blooded people of Hawaii, Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands are almost destroyed, and that in Samoa only can now be found the true Polynesians. No people living in the South Sea Islands, he says, are happier and more contented than those of American Samoa as a result of the good government they receive through the administration by officers of the U.S. Navy.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

**BRADBURN.**—Born at Hollywood, Calif., July 3, 1921, to the wife of Mr. C. E. Bradburn, formerly major, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Patricia Mary Bradburn.

**BRUCE.**—Born at Vallejo, Calif., July 3, 1921, to the wife of Comdr. Bryson Bruce, U.S.N., a daughter, Betty Dunlevy Bruce.

**DE PASS.**—Born on June 23, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Morris B. De Pass, Jr., U.S.A., a daughter, Helen Stone De Pass.

**FERNAN.**—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 13, 1921, a daughter, Agatha Fernan, to the wife of Lieut. Patrick Fernan, U.S.N.

**GENT.**—Born at Fort Jay, N.Y., July 9, 1921, to the wife of Capt. W. F. Gent, 22d Inf., U.S.A., a son, William Robert Gent.

**HULL.**—Born June 25, 1921, to the wife of Col. John A. Hull, U.S.A., a son, John Bowler Hull.

**KOehler.**—Born at Palo Alto, Calif., July 6, 1921, to the wife of Major G. R. Koehler, 56th U.S. Inf., a son, George Richard Koehler, Jr.

**LACOUTURE.**—Born at Fort Rodman, Mass., June 28, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Arthur J. Lacouture, U.S.A., a son.

**MILLER.**—Born at Arcadia, Calif., June 15, 1921, a daughter, Mary Butler Miller, to the wife of Capt. Lester T. Miller, Inf., U.S.A.

**MORELAND.**—Born at Mobile, Ala., June 29, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. J. W. Moreland, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, John Wylie Moreland, Jr.

**PETYON.**—Born at Fort Ringgold, Texas, July 1, 1921, to the wife of Capt. T. G. Peyton, U.S.A., a son, Thomas Green Peyton, Jr.

**PULSIFER.**—Born at Colon, C.Z., June 23, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Arthur Pulsifer, 14th Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Eleanor De Witt Pulsifer.

**SAFFORD.**—Born at Fort Banks, Mass., June 19, 1921, to the wife of Capt. H. F. Safford, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, Simona Safford.

**SCHUMACHER.**—Born at Annapolis, Md., July, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. T. L. Schumacher, C.C., U.S.N., a son, Thomas Chadderton Schumacher.

**SPALDING.**—Born at Camp Benning, Ga., on July 9, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Basil D. Spalding, 16th Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Edna.

**YEATES.**—Born at Salt Lake, Utah, June 30, 1921, to the wife of Capt. William Yeates, U.S.A., a son.

### MARRIED.

**BREWSTER—ALLEN.**—At Salt Lake, Utah, June 1, 1921, Capt. Joseph E. Brewster, U.S.M.C., and Miss Ethel Allen.

**DAILEY—O'BRIEN.**—At Paris, France, June 25, 1921, Major Michael A. Dailey, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Joan Margaret O'Brien.

**DUFFNER—WYNN.**—At Columbus, Ga., June 30, 1921, Lieut. Carl Frederick Duffner, U.S.A., and Miss Bertha Mildred Wynn.

**GARNER—BERRY.**—At Washington, D.C., July 6, 1921, Capt. Edward S. Garner, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Helen M. Berry, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lucien G. Berry, U.S.A.

**GERING—SMITHER.**—At Camp Pike, Ark., July 2, 1921, Capt. George W. Gering, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Bernice Smithier, daughter of Col. H. C. Smithier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smithier.

**GRAHAM—LAURSON.**—At Washington, D.C., June 29, 1921, Major George Wellington Graham, U.S.A., and Gertrude Mills Laurson, daughter of Mrs. Albert L. Mills and the late Major General Mills, U.S.A.

**HESS—KNEELAND.**—At Battle Creek, Mich., July 6, 1921, Lieut. John Bartlett Hess, Inf., U.S.A., son of Col. John H. Hess, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Blanche Gale Kneeland.

**HUTTON—MAY.**—At Fort Douglas, Utah, July 7, 1921, Capt. Daniel C. Hutton, U.S.A., and Miss Florence A. May.

**JOHNSON—SPENGLER.**—At Washington, D.C., July 6, 1921, Capt. Edwin H. Johnson, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Pauline Marie Spangler.

**JOINER—BENTON.**—At Seale, Ala., July 4, 1921, Capt. William H. Joiner, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Louise Benton.

**KELLY—JARVIS.**—At Norfolk, Va., July 5, 1921, Lieut. Clifford Erland Kelly, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Suze Frances Jarvis.

**LEAHY—MULLEN.**—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 13, 1921, 1st Lieut. John E. Leahy, 3d U.S. Cav., and Miss Louise Bernadine Mullen.

**LEWIS—CALDWELL.**—At New York city, July 8, 1921, Ensign Robert P. Lewis, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Rpe Caldwell.

**OGDEN—WRIGHT.**—On June 30, 1921, at Pine Bluff, Ark., Lieut. David Ayres Depue Ogden, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to Miss Pauline Bennett Wright.

**RAYMOND—MORSE.**—At Corozal, C.Z., June 30, 1921, Lieut. Edward H. Raymond, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Jessie Jane Morse, daughter of Col. Benjamin C. Morse, U.S.A., and Mrs. Morse.

**STEGKEMPER—POWEY.**—At Fort Rosecrans, Calif., recently, Mr. William Stegkemper, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., to Mrs. Josephine Powell, widow of Master Electrician Edward D. Powell, Coast Art., U.S.A.

**SULLIVAN—PARKS.**—At Jackson, Mich., July 6, 1921, Lieut. Joseph A. Sullivan, 6th Field Art., and Miss Mary Ewing Parks.

**WARD—KING.**—At Kansas City, Mo., May 21, 1921, Lieut. John T. Ward, U.S. Cav., and Miss Betty King.

**WILSON—WELLS.**—At Annapolis, Md., July 13, 1921, Ensign Edward P. Wilson, U.S.N., and Miss Ethel F. Wells.

**WOGAN—MC LAIN.**—At Asheville, N.C., recently, Major John B. Wogan, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Grace McLain.

### DIED.

**COOPER.**—Died at Portland, Ore., July 3, 1921, Hon. James L. Cooper, father of Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., wife of Major Parker, Jr., U.S.A., and uncle of Major Avery J. Cooper, U.S.A.

**LAWSON.**—Died on Feb. 7, 1921, at Gainesville, Fla., Mr. Edmund Fielding Lawson, father of the wife of Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, U.S.N., retired, and grandfather of the wife of Mr. John T. Knight, Jr., former captain, 20th Field Art., U.S. Army.

**MC LEMORE.**—Died at San Francisco, Calif., July 14, 1921, Col. Albert S. McLemore, U.S.M.C.

**PEGRAM.**—Died at Richmond, Va., July 13, 1921, Mrs. James West Pegram, mother of Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnston, wife of Captain Johnston, U.S.N.

**REANEY.**—In loving memory of Jo Hunt Reaney, who was killed in action the night of July 14-15, 1918; member of the Class of 1915, U.S.M.A.

**THOMPSON.**—Died at Fort Riley, Kas., July 9, 1921, Catherine Morris Thompson, daughter of Major John B. Thompson, U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Thompson, and granddaughter of Col. George H. Cameron, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cameron.

**THOMPSON.**—Died at Fort Riley, Kas., July 14, 1921, Nina Cameron Thompson, daughter of Major John B. Thompson, U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Thompson, and granddaughter of Col. George H. Cameron, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cameron.

**WHEELER.**—Died at Honolulu, H.T., July 13, 1921, Major Sheldon H. Wheeler, Air Ser., U.S.A.

**WHITEHEAD.**—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1921, Dr. Ira C. Whitehead, who was formerly an acting assistant surgeon, U.S.N.

## STATE FORCES.

### COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD AT PUEBLO FLOOD.

Through the courtesy of Col. John C. Gresham, U.S.A., retired, on duty with the National Guard of Colorado, we are in receipt of an account of the admirable service rendered by the Colorado National Guard following the disaster on June 17 when the city of Pueblo, Colo., was inundated by a flood in the Arkansas and Fountain Rivers. After the A.G. of Colorado was notified of the disaster orders were issued so promptly that by 5:30 p.m., June 5, thirteen organizations, including Cavalry, Field Artillery, Infantry, Howitzer and Tank companies, had reached Pueblo on duty. Direct rail transportation to Pueblo had been paralyzed, so that great difficulties were met in reaching the city. The troops from Denver had to run roads and bridges along the way. Co. G and Howitzer Co., going from their home stations by automobile, found a large bridge washed away and were compelled to cross the river singly by a cable stretched from bank to bank. In view of the obstacles the work of the various organizations in reaching Pueblo was remarkable. Their orders were to "get there" by any means possible. The Adjutant General arrived at eleven a.m., June 5, and took charge of all arrangements. Consolidated messes were run. Incoming troops were temporarily quartered at the Y.M.C.A. and at high schools, but on June 8 all were under canvas in camps. Sanitary conditions among the troops were excellent. Prophylactic stations were established and triple typhoid inoculations and small-pox vaccinations were administered.

Two camps for refugees, accommodating 2,500 people, were set up and surrounded by barbed wire. The tents were pitched and all arrangements controlled by the troops. The city was divided in five sections under Guard officers subordinate to and co-operating with the Provost Marshal. In this duty valuable assistance was given by volunteers from the American Legion. The task of cleaning up the city, opening streets, water system, sewer system, and such other work as was immediately necessary was efficiently performed. Seven Army tanks, equipment of the National Guard, were used to remove wreckage. A fine spirit of co-operation was maintained with the civil authorities. All of the troops were new men. With the exception of four units, none had been federally recognized. Some arrived at Pueblo without equipment clothes, but were clothed and equipped there. Their work and behavior were of the best character and won high praise from all quarters. In spite of severe hardships and long tours of duty, their morale was excellent. This was doubtless due to the fact that the personnel has been recruited from the best types and includes many ex-Service men. All were paid before leaving for home.

This tour of duty amid the ruins of Pueblo, though of the most painful nature, was of great value in its practical training, and it is also believed will be of material assistance in future recruitment. Moving pictures of the troops were taken and will be used for purposes of recruiting. The operations incident to the Pueblo flood give a record highly honorable to all engaged, and the Adjutant General and his staff handled the difficult situation with marked zeal and ability.

In addition to the State Staff Corps, the several headquarters and attached officers, the following organizations were on duty at Pueblo: Squadron Hqrs. Det., Cav., Denver; Troop A, Cav., Monte Vista; Troop B, Cav., Denver; Troop C, Cav., Pueblo; Sanitary Det., Denver; Howitzer Co., Canon City; Co. F, Boulder; Co. G, Manzanola; Co. K, Brighton; Co. L, Brush; Co. M, Fort Morgan; Tank Co. (Inf.), Denver; Battery A, Pueblo. In all, forty officers and 579 enlisted men.

### NEW YORK

The 22d Engineers, N.Y.N.G., Col. F. E. Humphreys, will go into camp at Peekskill, N.Y., for fifteen days, commencing Aug. 21, and returning home on Sept. 4. Companies of the command have been getting some preliminary instruction at Van Cortlandt Park on a Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

The 71st N.Y., Col. J. H. Wells, returned to New York city on July 10 from its fifteen days' camp at Peekskill, much improved after intensive training. When it arrived at Peekskill with fifty-three officers and 1,051 enlisted men it broke all camp precedents by being the largest peace-time regiment to visit the camp since its inauguration in 1882. The program of training has been one that left little time for recreation, but the men of the regiment have carried it out faithfully and creditably, and their interest has not waned one bit through the excessive heat of the past two weeks. Bronzed and sturdy, these 1,100 men have returned to the city better equipped both mentally and physically for the resumption of their civilian occupations.

### 102d Medical Regiment, N.Y.

Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, U.S.A., division surgeon of the 27th Division, N.G.N.Y., was sworn in as colonel of the new 102d Medical Regiment, N.G.N.Y., at the state camp of instruction, Peekskill, on July 14. The regiment was formed in a hollow square and the oath administered by Lieut. Col. Robert Wadham, Med. Corps. This new office places Col. Salisbury in control of all the medical activities of the entire New York Guard. The 102d is the first Medical regiment to be organized and Federalized in the United States. Colonel Salisbury was for many years regimental surgeon of the 71st Infantry, N.Y. N.G., and served with it overseas on the Hindenburg Line.

### NAVAL MILITIA.

The six Eagle boats assigned by the Navy Department to the organizations of the New York Naval Militia, located at Manhattan and Brooklyn, left their bases on July 9 for a fifteen days' cruise. The idea of spending a fifteen-day vacation at sea and have all expenses paid and in addition receive pay for same brought out so many men that the surplus was diverted to the battleships North Dakota and Delaware, and destroyers Stewart, Pruitt and Pope. A very attractive itinerary has been prepared, so that the Naval Militiamen will have something to talk about when they come home. The points of interest to be visited are Portland, Me., Key West, Fla., New Haven, Conn., and the witnessing of the bombing exercises against German warships and Iowa by airplane off Cape Henry. There will be three more cruises similar to this during the summer.

### PENNSYLVANIA

A very progressive program of instruction has been arranged for the organization of the Pennsylvania National Guard in camp at Mount Gretna, Pa., for the period between July 9 and Aug. 21, and in this connection the Block System of instruction is being used. The object of this is to insure a uniform system of training and steady development, and to train specialists in the various military subjects in order that each unit may have available a trained instructor in every phase of military work when it returns to its home station and resumes the weekly armory drills. The drill ground at Mt. Gretna has been laid out into drill areas. All troops attending the encampments must pass through six of these drill areas, and these areas have been grouped under one head and are, for convenience, called the Grand Circuit. This circuit is divided into blocks, each block having various subjects prescribed for instruction. The drill areas comprise Infantry, Military Courtesy, Interior Guard Duty, Signal, Infantry Pack and Bayonet Training Area.

The Grand Circuit has a total of twenty-eight sections, each

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devoted to instruction in a different subject. Each of these sections will contain one company, making a total of twenty-eight companies in the circuit at all times.

The drill day has been divided into eight periods of forty minutes each. The companies change sections each period, thus enabling them to receive instruction in eight different subjects every day. It corresponds to a huge wheel with twenty-eight sections, each containing one company. Every forty minutes the whistle blows and the wheel rotates, carrying the company to the next section and a different subject. In Company A starts the first series with the School of the Soldier. It will end with instruction in saluting, having received instruction in the School of the Soldier, School of the Sound-Platoon in Close Order, Platoon in Extended Order, Platoon in Offensive Combat, Company in Close Order, Company in Offensive Combat and Saluting. The following day, unless detailed to specialist areas, the company starts in the next section and completes eight more subjects.

The drill areas not included in the Grand Circuit have been called specialist areas, and these areas are devoted to the instruction of specialist units or groups of men from each unit. Special stress is placed on the training in rifle marksmanship and this area will have four or five companies at all times, depending upon the strength of the organizations. The capacity of this area is 400 men. The drill day for the Pistol Area has been divided into four periods, and men from each unit who are armed with the pistol attend one of the four periods every other day. Six machine-gun companies are in camp, and four of these companies receive instruction in their special arm in the Machine Gun Area simultaneously. At the same time two companies are going through the Grand Circuit.

All troops attend the Physical Training Area from three to five p.m. daily. This area has six blocks, and the troops will be divided equally among the blocks. The instruction periods are for forty minutes, every man receiving instruction in three classes of physical training during the two hours devoted to this subject. The howitzer companies receive special training in their branch in the Howitzer Company Area. Two men from each organization have been selected to receive special training in the Map Reading and Topography Area. These men are divided into two groups, one group attending in the morning and the other in the afternoon. When not in this area they are with their companies in the Grand Circuit.

Two men from each unit have been designated to specialize in signal work and will be given advance instruction on this subject in the Signal Area, spending one-half of their time in this area and the remainder with their unit. Thirty-eight units attend each camp and are assigned to areas each day, twenty-eight organizations going to the Grand Circuit and ten to the Specialist Area.

Regular Army officers now on duty with the Pennsylvania National Guard have been assigned as directors to the following drill areas: Lieut. Col. H. G. Daniels, Inf., Topography Area; Lieut. Col. Ned M. Green, Inf., Marksmanship Area, and Major H. C. Jacobs, Inf., Infantry Drill Area. In addition to the above, sixteen Regular Army officers and thirty N.C.O.'s have been detailed as instructors. They are: Capt. Edwin Johnson, 12th Inf., and Noel C. Kilian, 55th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Neal D. Franklin, 34th Inf., Helmer W. Lystad, 34th Inf., Harry D. Schiebel, 34th Inf., Henry P. Burgard, 34th Inf., Frederick B. Rosenbaum, 55th Inf., Wade D. Kilian, 55th Inf., Walter A. Bigby, 55th Inf., John H. Honan, 55th Inf.; John H. Judd, 56th Inf., and Earl W. Ottell, 56th Inf.

The remaining quota of instructors necessary for the efficient functioning of all drill areas have been obtained by the detail of specially selected officers and non-commissioned officers of the Pennsylvania N.G. There are a great many World War veterans in the Guard, and little difficulty was encountered in selecting the required number of specialists.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

A. L. M.—Ex-temporary officers of the Navy, if they have completed three months' sea service as a commissioned or warrant officer on a combatant ship of the Navy, are confirmed upon enrolment in class 2, in rank permanently held by their ranking mates in the Navy, etc. See Regulations, Organization and Administration of the N.R.F.

SOUTHERN CLUB.—If you are successful in securing an appointment as a result of the April examination for second lieutenants, it may be that you will be promoted to first lieutenant immediately, on account of the large number of vacancies existing in that grade.

F. E. D.—China and the Philippines being linked together in the computation of foreign service, time traveling between the two countries is treated the same as service in one of those countries in the matter of time toward retirement. Troop I, 6th Cav., left U.S. July 3, 1900, for China and the Philippines. As to exact dates of arrival, ask The A.G.

WARRANT OFFICER asks: Is it permissible for warrant officers in mounted service to wear boots? Answer: It is expected new uniform regulations will provide: "Field boots are authorized for wear by officers and warrant officers in inclement weather and in the field."

OLD TIMER.—Time A.W.O.L. is not service; therefore does not count toward retirement.

C. M.—The Army Register for 1921 is not yet out. That for 1920 may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

H. L. B.—Was member of Texas N.G. which answered President's call, May 9, 1916. Reported May 9, 1916, and received permission to report at later date for duty. I reported in June, 1916, and took my oath for Federal service on July 4, 1916, which date should my service start from—May 9, 1916, or July 4, 1916? Answer: July 4, 1916, as you were not on Federal duty prior to that.

B. C. L.—The Army Regulations of 1901, in Part 157, provided: "Enlisted men who have served meritoriously twelve years or more, continuously or otherwise, will be classified as veteran soldiers. If it be for their material benefit, discharge may be granted them by the Secretary of War by way of favor as veterans. A soldier once discharged as a veteran will not be discharged again by way of favor." This paragraph was later rescinded. It does not appear in the Regulations of 1904, and we find in the later orders regarding purchase of discharge, that "discharge by favor is illegal." The Army Appropriation Act of June 30, 1921, makes it possible for a man to secure his discharge upon his application, in order to reduce the enlisted strength to 150,000 by October.

E. E. W. asks: Reserve officer returning from overseas. Application approved to take examination for commission in the Regular Army. Is examined by Army surgeon and passes physical examination. Previous to being ordered to take examination for commission in the Regular Army is injured in line of duty and disabled. Is applicant entitled to retirement or just a discharge, due to disabilities in line of duty, from Army? Answer: Not having been commissioned in the Regular Army is not entitled to retirement. Would receive compensation as provided in the War Risk Insurance act.

OPINIONS OF THE J.A.G. OF THE ARMY.  
*Commutation of Quarters Outside City.*

Major Austin M. Pardee, Inf., U.S.A., was on duty with troops stationed at the Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Va., the troops being quartered more than two miles from the limits of the city on land acquired incident to the war. The commanding officer held that quarters were available on the ground, although the supply base was not within the city limits. In an opinion the J.A.G. states: Bulletin No. 22, 1918, under the act of April 16, 1918, authorizes the payment of commutation when no quarters are available. This office has consistently held that duty at a camp or cantonment during war was duty in the field. If the house occupied by Major Pardee was not within the limits of Norfolk and no quarters were available within the city the payment of commutation is authorized.

*Temporary Duty in Foreign Countries.*

Major Harry L. Hodges, G.S. Corps, was in September, 1920, ordered to proceed to various European countries for temporary duty in completing the report of the American member of the Military Board of Allied Supply. The question arose as to whether he was entitled to foreign service pay. The J.A.G. states: His military duty was to travel to parts outside of the United States to do certain things and the order did not establish a military station within the act of June 30, 1902. Therefore, under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, he is not entitled to foreign service pay.

*Withholding Pay for Mess Debts.*

In regard to classifying officers', warrant officers' and civilian employees' messes as government instrumentalities and withholding pay of such persons for debts due to such messes, the J.A.G. holds: It is well settled that the Secretary of War has a right to establish such Government agencies in connection with the Military Establishment as he may deem necessary and may prescribe regulations for same. This office is of the opinion that such messes, when so established, may be classed as Government instrumentalities and pay withheld to satisfy debts to them.

*Re-enlistment of Former Cadet Denied.*

On the question whether the re-enlistment of former Cadet George B. Shawn for purpose of admittance to the U.S. Military Academy as cadet from the Army is prohibited by the joint resolution of Congress of Feb. 7, 1921, directing the cessation of enlistment in the Army, the J.A.G. holds to the affirmative. Shawn, after twenty-two months' service in the Army, was appointed from the American Expeditionary Forces to the Military Academy in 1919, but resigned after six months' attendance. The J.A.G. holds that the joint resolution provided that enlistment shall cease and that re-enlistments were to be confined to men who had had one or more enlistments, the War Department is not authorized to re-enlist a man who was discharged prior to the enactment of the resolution and that in Shawn's case his re-enlistment for the purpose stated is prohibited by the joint resolution.

**COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.***Pay Status of Marine Corps Officers.*

In connection with the claims of two captains of the U.S. Marine Corps, three questions have arisen that are the subject of a decision submitted by the Auditor and approved by the Comptroller. The questions are: (1) Whether an officer with a permanent status in the Marine Corps, who while holding a temporary appointment under the act of May 22, 1917, is transferred or appointed in the permanent Service under the act of June 4, 1920, is entitled to pay from date of rank. (2) Whether a probationary officer, who while holding a temporary appointment under the act of May 22, 1917, is transferred to or appointed in the permanent Service under the act of June 4, 1920, is entitled to pay from date of rank. (3) Whether an officer holding a temporary appointment under the act of May 22, 1917, having neither a permanent nor probationary status in the Marine Corps, transferred to or appointed in the permanent Service under the act of June 4, 1920, is entitled to pay from date of rank. After quoting the Marine Corps provision in the act of June 4, 1920, regarding officers serving in the grade of captain and below, the decision reads:

"Under the terms of the law, officers holding temporary appointments were made eligible for transfer to the Regular Service, and those officers serving under temporary appointments but possessing a permanent status to which they would revert, were made eligible for reappointment in the Regular Service. The law does not fix the date of rank of the officers to be benefited nor in terms confer any retroactive rights. It does state, however, that 'the officers now holding temporary appointments as commissioned officers in the Marine Corps may retain their temporary commissions until the permanent appointments provided for in the foregoing section shall have been made.' This provision would be unnecessary if Congress had contemplated that the transfer or appointments authorized would have a retroactive effect. In some cases the transfers and appointments result in promotions, but they are not such promotions as would carry the increased pay from date of vacancy, that being limited to cases of promotion by seniority. The act of March 4, 1913, would have no application as that law applies to the promotion of officers of the Navy. It is concluded that the transfers and appointments authorized by the act of June 4, 1920, constitute original entries or re-entries in the Marine Corps, and that in all cases the pay commences on the date of the acceptance of the new appointment."

*Limitations of Flying Pay.*

Flying pay, the Comptroller decides, is not payable to officers of the Naval Flying Corps for flights made not under "any tangible orders" or orders not requiring them, nor for flights made by an officer of his own initiative or for his convenience or pleasure. An officer while on temporary duty in the office of Naval Operations, Navy Department, was injured in flying from Garden City, N.Y., to Washington, D.C. His contention was that when injured he was flying under orders entitling him to fifty per cent. additional pay for actual flight duty, and that having been injured while flying under orders he continued in a constructive flying status for the purpose of the flight for the period of his claim during which he was in the hospital and on sick leave. The Comptroller decides that it was not established that he

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was flying under any tangible orders of detail for actual flight duty at the time of the accident. The decision says: "In order to be entitled to the flight pay claimed he must, in addition, have been then, first, lawfully detailed or ordered to the actual flight duty he was in the performance of, and, second, in the absence of actual official flights thereunder for the period of his claim, his disability to perform them must have been due to the accident, and so temporary in its character as to create the presumption of a constructive continuance of actual flying during it, as evidenced at least by his resumption or ability to resume his interrupted flying upon its termination. None of these conditions is met in this case. No proof of the issuance of an order for the flight from Garden City was submitted by the claimant." The Comptroller further says: "Furthermore, even though he had been in an official flight status when injured he would not be entitled to the flight pay claimed for the reason that he neither performed any actual official flight duty during that period of hospital treatment and sick leave, nor was he capable of resuming official flight duty at its termination. . . . His inability to have resumed official flying had he on Jan. 11, 1920, continued in the Service, is shown by report of the Surgeon General of the Navy in which, after stating that an examining board on Jan. 10, 1920, found him physically fitted for enrolment in the Fleet Naval Reserve, he reports adversely as to his fitness for flying duty. . . . This negatives any presumption of his resumption of interrupted actual flight duty at the termination of his disability but for his separation from the Service, and precludes him from being considered as in a constructive actual flight status for the period of his claim had he in fact when injured been lawfully detailed to actual flight duty."

*Aviation Pay in Travel Status.*

Under competent orders the entire personnel of the Atlantic Fleet Kite Balloon Division traveled as a unit from the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va. A question arose as to the right of the members of the unit to additional pay for aviation duty for the period while en route from one station to the other. On the ground that while en route the duty performed did not involve actual flying, the Comptroller decided that "since the officers and men concerned were, in effect, detached from aviation duty at one station and assigned to aviation duty at another station and, while thus in a travel status from the one station to the other, their aviation pay was interrupted, they are not entitled to aviation pay for the period of such travel status."

*Medical Officer Not Entitled to Flying Pay.*

The Comptroller decides that the duties of an officer of the Medical Department of the Army are not those of a combatant and are not compatible or congruous with those of an airplane pilot, or with those of an officer otherwise rated under A.R. 1684½. He is therefore not entitled to flying pay as flight surgeon, regardless of his rating as airplane pilot.

*National Guard Drill Pay.*

The Secretary of War presented to the Comptroller for a decision the case of certain men of a National Guard Infantry regiment who had not been paid for drills in the first semi-annual period, for the reason that they attended less than twenty-four drills, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1920. "The payroll shows," the Secretary wrote, "that these men attended at least twenty-four drills during the entire year, but that if only the drills for which qualified for pay in the second semi-annual period are to be counted as drills attended for pay purposes in the first semi-annual period, they did not attend the necessary number of qualified drills to be entitled to receive pay during the first semi-annual period. I have to request you render a decision as to whether or not these enlisted men are entitled to armory drill

pay during the first semi-annual period as claimed on the accompanying payroll." The Comptroller's decision reads: "In counting the twenty-four drills required to entitle the enlisted man to drill pay for the first half of the year 1920, all the drills he attended in the last half of that year should be counted regardless of the fact that, under the provisions of the drill-pay law applicable to the last half of that year, he did not receive and was not entitled to receive drill pay for all the drills attended."

*Decision on Enlisted Men's Pay.*

In a decision dated June 9 the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury upholds the decision of the Auditor of the War Department in the case of a sergeant in the Q.M. Corps who on July 1, 1920, was regraded as private, first class, and rated specialist, fourth class, in conformity with the act of June 4, 1920. The Auditor held that there being a change of grade in the case of Pvt. Charles F. Bunn, the enlisted man in question, he should have been paid from and after July 1, 1920, the pay of private, first class, plus the extra pay of specialist, fourth class, which, in his case, amounts to \$47, instead of \$57.60, to which he was entitled prior to July 1, 1920, while serving in the grade of sergeant, Q.M. Corps, under the provisions of the act of May 18, 1920. Under this decision, as in parallel cases referred to by the Comptroller the regrading of an enlisted man excludes him from the benefits of the saving clause in Sec. 4b of the act of June 4, 1920, which reads: "That nothing in this section shall operate to reduce the pay which any enlisted man is now receiving during his current enlistment and while he holds his present grade." The War Department had paid Private (1st Class) Bunn up to the date of his discharge, Oct. 28, 1920, at the rate of \$57.60 per month, the rate he was receiving prior to July 1, 1920. He had put in a claim for specialist pay, \$12 per month, in addition to the pay of \$57.60 allowed him by the War Department. The law plainly limits specialist's pay to the grades of private and private, first class.

*Marksmanship Pay in Commissioned Status.*

The marksmanship qualification which a person received while serving as a commissioned officer after service as an enlisted man does not entitle him to any additional pay while serving as a commissioned officer or while serving as an enlisted man under an enlistment after discharge as a commissioned officer, the Comptroller decides.

*Travel Pay on Re-enlisting.*

A soldier enlisted subsequent to April 2, 1917, or prior to that date in forces other than the Regular Army, and discharged for the purpose of re-enlisting is not entitled to travel pay under the act of Feb. 28, 1919.

*Commutation of Quarters, Ex-Government Buildings.*

In the absence of other available public quarters, commutation of quarters may be paid to Army officers who continue to occupy buildings on a military reservation formerly belonging to the Government from the date control of the buildings is taken over by private purchasers thereof from the Government, for the reason that from that date the buildings cease to be public quarters.

*Commutation of Quarters, Army Mine Planter Service.*

Warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service are entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light, during the period there are no quarters on the Army mine planter to which assigned for duty or public quarters on shore available for them.

*Balance of Uniform Gratuity on Transfer.*

Naval Reservists transferred to the Regular Navy under the act of July 11, 1919, may have gratuitously issued clothing of the value of the balance of uniform gratuity properly to their credit at the time of transfer.



gave a lawn party to the officers and ladies of the post; also Colonel Anding and Major and Mrs. Bohen, who are temporarily at Fort Niagara, and Miss Ida Elting, of Detroit, guest of Mrs. Asa Pope. Mrs. Barndollar and Mrs. Bassett were guests of honor, as both leave shortly for Alaska, where Captain Barndollar and Lieutenant Bassett have been ordered for duty. Capt. and Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Barndollar and her cousin, Miss Grace Maher, of Washington, left July 5 for New York, traveling by automobile.

#### FORT WADSWORTH.

Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., July 10, 1921.

Mrs. Michael J. Moore gave an elaborate reception and dance for the officers and ladies of the post at the Officers' Club on Saturday evening, July 2. The guests were Majors and Mmes. R. H. Smith, Warren and Rice, Capt. and Mmes. Cleaver, Rutledge, Wharton and Peck, and Mrs. H. L. Rogers, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. C. L. Wharton, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, of Fort Wadsworth, and Major Simonsen, of Washington, Capt. G. Cleaver, from Camp Dix, and a number of civilians.

Capt. and Mrs. Wharton have as their guest Miss Thelma Murray, of Mobile, Ala., and Miss Bliesner, of Hawley, Pa. Mrs. J. T. Harris has returned from a visit with Mrs. O'Brien, of Parkersburg, W.Va. Col. W. H. Monroe has returned from the Coast Artillery School and will be at Fort Wadsworth while on leave.

Major and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner in honor of Brig. Gen. William Weigel. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. L. R. Burgess, Major and Mrs. A. H. Warren, Capt. and Mrs. L. B. Peck, Captain Burns, Mrs. W. H. Monroe and Mrs. H. P. Rogers.

Major W. H. Monroe entertained at dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. A. H. Warren. Major Warren has been relieved as adjutant at Fort Wadsworth and ordered to West Point in the Philosophy Department. The guests were Major and Mrs. S. H. Rice, Major and Mrs. H. H. Smith and Mrs. H. P. Rogers. Major and Mrs. Smith left Thursday for a short visit to Washington, D.C.

#### R.O.T.C. CAVALRY CAMP, FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 9, 1921.

The Cavalry R.O.T.C. camp for colleges and schools east of the Mississippi numbers about 234 cadets and twenty-eight officers. The men come from University of Illinois, Virginia Military Institute, University of Georgia, Culver University, Norwich University, the Agricultural Colleges of Michigan and Massachusetts, and a lone man or two from several colleges outside this eastern zone.

A camp feature that appeals strongly to the cadets is the practice march under the leadership of officers who are able to make the hike both interesting and instructive. Field conditions are simulated. A full pack is carried, camp for the night made, cooking demonstrated and a serious talk around the camp fire, followed by a singfest and bed. Officers directing these hikes report "most exemplary interest and attention." The officers directly responsible for the camp are Col. Frank Tompkins, commanding; Lieut. Col. F. B. Edwards, senior instructor; Major H. M. Estes, squadron commander; Major G. C. Lawrason, adjutant; Capt. S. G. Stewart, athletic officer, and Capt. C. W. Jacobson, mess officer, all of whom are U.S.A. Cavalry officers. Major J. E. Bayliss, U.S.A., is camp surgeon, and Chaplain Harry C. Fraser, U.S.A., is camp chaplain and recreational officer. A section of Hoof Prints, the post paper, takes the place of an official camp organ, and is edited and written by cadets and camp officers.

#### R.O.T.C. CAVALRY CAMP, MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Calif., June 27, 1921.

The students have completed their first week of training as prescribed by the War Department and have entered upon the second week's schedule with enthusiasm. The results accomplished during the first week of camp have been all the most exacting Cavalryman might expect. In addition to an intensive training schedule, time is found for various forms of recreation. The first R.O.T.C. dance was held in the Officers' Club on June 25, about 200 guests, including many from Monterey, Pacific Grove and Carmel-by-the-Sea, being entertained by members of the R.O.T.C. Col. and Mrs. Jenkins, Major and Mrs. Ross and Mr. and Mrs. Pryor of Pacific Grove, assisted by Messrs. Baker, New Mexico Military Institute R.O.T.C., and Taylor, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College R.O.T.C., received the guests.

The first division of the Pacific Fleet steamed into the harbor yesterday, accompanied by numerous tenders, hydroplanes and an observation balloon. The sight of these majestic ships was a rare treat for the R.O.T.C. men, as some of them had never seen a modern battleship. Plans are being made by the camp and fleet officials whereby students will be enabled to visit the ships during the week. There are a number of candidates out for the R.O.T.C. polo teams, and some fast games with the 11th Cavalry and Del Monte teams are promised.

#### R.O.T.C. INFANTRY CAMP, FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 7, 1921.

The third week of the R.O.T.C. camp here has just passed and the two remaining weeks are looked forward to with eager anticipation, as practically all of the competitions will take place and the winners determined during that time. Sixty Regular Army instructors are in charge of the students. Col. George W. Moses is commanding officer, Major S. J. Sutherland executive officer, and Col. W. E. Persons senior instructor.

The track meet, which was held on July 4, was most successful. First honors went to Company C with a total of 58 points. Company C scored six first places. Company E 22, Company G 8½, Company F 7, Company A 7 and Company H 4. Individual honors went to Wallace J. Clapp, of the Kansas Agricultural College, who took first place in four running events. The winning track events were as follows: 100-yard dash, Lester J. Ervin, 10.3, and one mile, Wallace Clapp, 5.24, both of Kansas Agricultural College; 220-yard hurdle, Gusse Cornwell, Univ. of South Dakota, 30; 440-yard hurdle, Wallace Clapp, Kansas Agricultural College, 57.1; 120-yard hurdle, John J. Killian, Univ. of Missouri, 19.3; 880-yard hurdle in 3.02 and two miles in 12.14, both by Wallace Clapp. Field events: Javelin, Walter R. Roland, Quachita College, 128½ feet; running broad jump, Gustaf Lindell, Univ. of North Dakota, 19 ft. 10½ ins.; discus, Marion D. Avery, Univ. of North Dakota, 110 ft. 11 ins.; shot-put, Adolph Backman, South Dakota State College, 32 ft. 6½ ins.; pole vault, Noble B. Martin, Univ. of North Dakota, 9 ft. 6 ins. The official camp publication is the Blue Torch, and will be issued by the students after the close of camp.

#### ROSS FIELD NEWS.

Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., June 27, 1921.

Through the co-operation of Dr. Ford A. Carpenter, the commanding officer recently secured the services of Dr. R. B. Baumgardt, internationally known lecturer, to deliver a lecture on astronomy to the officers and men of the field. Dr. Baumgardt took his audience with him from the fertile fields of Southern California to the top of Mt. Wilson, inside the observatory, where the largest telescope in the world is situated, and straight to the surface of the moon. From there the spell-bound listeners hurtled through space to the outer edge of the sun, wandered around among the stars, millions of which are never seen by the naked eye, stepping farther and farther into

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the vast reaches of space until an occasional gasp of a brother officer brought the solar system back to the darkened lecture room. Every moment of the lecture was enjoyed.

Many improvements have been taking place at Ross Field during the past month, among them the construction of permanent post officers' quarters, and also new non-commissioned officers' quarters. Many trees and shrubbery have been planted, and with the grass and flowers at their best Ross Field presents an atmosphere that is very pleasing.

At the monthly field meet held last Friday Balloon Co. No. 18, A.S., won with thirty-five points to their credit, with Balloon Co. No. 25, A.S., a close second. Much interest and competition is being brought forth by these meets, and although the several other balloon companies do not make much of a showing, there is so much competition between the 18th and 25th Cos. that the other balloon companies take sides and get as much spirit out of it as though it were their own company.

#### THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., July 5, 1921.

The races held on July 4 by the 3d Division Riding and Hunt Association were witnessed by about 5,000 people and constituted one of the most brilliant events of the season. There were eight races in all, including two steeplechase races. Cups were awarded in the majority of the events, and purses in the others. The officers receiving first prizes were Lieut. U. Cummings on "Little Dan," Lieut. R. Moore on "Stealthor," Captain McCreary on "Amalgamator" and Lieutenant Martin on "Tom." Those on the board were Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis, Lieut. Cols. M. A. Elliot and G. M. Gilbert, Majors J. M. Wainwright and G. Brown.

A number of entertainments have been given in honor of Lieutenant and Mrs. J. R. Wessely, who left to-day for Camp Holabird, Md. Mrs. G. A. Naylor entertained at bridge tea Friday in honor of Mrs. Wessely. Three tables were arranged for the players, who were Mmes. Stanfield, Rice, Merrill, Engles, Logan, Knight, Deaderick, Lucas, Hedge, Evans, King and Miss Smith. On Tuesday Mrs. A. C. Knight of Little Rock, entertained at two tables of bridge. Capt. and Mrs. H. W. C. Shelton arrived Saturday from Columbus, Ga., and are the guests of Mrs. Shelton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Knox. Captain Shelton is with the 38th Infantry Major and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright and Mrs. J. J. Waterman gave a picnic for thirteen of their friends on the Fort Logan H. Roots reservation. A wedding that came as a surprise to a number of his friends was that of Major Robert Milam, 76th F.A., to Miss Lillian Walker, of Little Rock. The ceremony was performed at the home of the Rev. Philip Fletcher, in the presence of few friends.

Brig. Gen. Omar Bundy, commander of the 7th Corps Area, paid his annual visit to Camp Pike for the purpose of inspecting. Reviews of the Infantry and the Artillery were held in his honor. A polo game between the 10th Field Artillery and the 6th Engineers was played on Sunday, a large number of spectators witnessing the fast play. The 10th continued to hold the laurels in polo, the score being 8-1.

The finals of the tennis tournament were played off on June 29 before a large number of enthusiastic spectators, among whom were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Major S. L. Kiser triumphed in both the singles and men's doubles events, sharing the latter honor with Capt. A. M. Post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bishop entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright, Major Gardner, Mrs. J. J. Waterman, Major and Mrs. Emmanuel, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins and Fairbanks and Lieut. and Mrs. Burger and Moore. Captain and Mrs. A. L. Evans entertained with a bridge at the Visitors' House for fifty of their friends. A luncheon was given at the Visitors' House by Mrs. Harry Lewis. A picnic was held at the Bluff Country Farm by the officers and ladies of the 4th Infantry; boating, swimming and dancing added to the general good time.

In compliment to her sister and sister-in-law, who are vis-

iting her, Mrs. J. T. Rhett had three tables of bridge at her home on Wednesday. Major and Mrs. S. L. Kiser were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. Coxseter on June 28. Mr. Thomas Lewis, a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy, is visiting his father and mother, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis.

Mrs. James A. O'Brien had a small luncheon at the Visitors' House and a bridge tea at her home. Major J. B. W. Corey motored down from Camp Dix, with his small son, Jack. Lieut. and Mrs. David A. D. Ogden, who were married June 30 at Pine Bluff, Ark., left for Canada, where they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Greyson at their summer camp, Bala, Ont.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. Blair have returned from a trip to Europe and are staying temporarily with Judge and Mrs. F. Smith, the bride's aunt and uncle of Little Rock. Capt. and Mrs. B. Irwin and Lieut. and Mrs. M. Chamberlain were hosts at a picnic on Monday night.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 4, 1921.

Mrs. F. W. Sibley was hostess on Wednesday at a line party, followed by a tea, for Mmes. Fuller, Houston, Booth, Jewett, Brooke, Orear and Middleton. Capt. and Mrs. John Stewart gave a dinner on Saturday for Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum, who left on Wednesday for her summer home in Sciasconsett, Mass. The guests included Cols. and Mmes. Barnum, McClure, McArthur, Stritzinger and Major and Mrs. Le Roy Taylor.

Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Levinsohn, of Omaha, Nebr., are visiting their parents in Leavenworth. They are accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Ely. Col. Charles Howland, instructor at the General Service Schools, left last week for Cleveland, Ohio, to spend two months. Capt. R. F. Edwards spent the week-end in Lawrence. He is to sail soon for Alaska, where he has been ordered for duty. Col. and Mrs. E. E. Booth entertained at a beautiful dinner Tuesday evening at the Officers' Club for Col. and Mrs. Frederick Munson, Majors and Mmes. Foster, Burleigh, Hanson, Miss O'Connor and Mr. Foster.

Capt. and Mrs. Wilmer Dreisiblitz were hosts at a dinner on Saturday for Cols. and Mmes. McCormack, McSnyder and Majors and Mmes. Gregory, Hoisington and Cooper. Col. and Mrs. Milo Corey, of Fort Benning, Ga., who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Lange, sr., of Leavenworth, parents of Mrs. Corey, were the honored guests at a buffet supper on Tuesday, given by Mr. and Mrs. George Ross at their home on the north esplanade. Seventy-five guests were entertained. One of the most popular tournaments ever played at Fort Leavenworth are the sweepstakes which have been held for the past fortnight. In spite of the rain on Saturday many players were out. Major Henry Fleet tied the course record with Col. Robert Allen, who the previous week made the course record of 79. Colonel Allen won thirteen golf balls and Major Fleet fifteen. Mrs. Sherburne Whipple and Mrs. Charles Humphrey were the women entrants. The women's golf championship remains at Fort Leavenworth, Mrs. Whipple having defeated Miss Anne Webster, of Leavenworth, daughter of Col. and Mrs. F. D. Webster, in the finals of the championship tournament. The game was closely contested, the full eighteen holes having been played when Mrs. Whipple won in two up. In the finals Mrs. Whipple defeated Mrs. Charles Humphrey and Miss Webster defeated Mrs. Jerome Pillow, leaving Mrs. Whipple and Miss Webster to play for the finals.

Major and Mrs. Emmett Addis left last week for a short visit to Paris, France. They expect to return to Fort Leavenworth early in August.

Among the officers of the General Service Schools who have left for stations or visits to distant points are Major Jarvis



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 That Have Stood The Test Since 1815

Bain to Martinsville, Ind.; Major James Blyth to Camp Knox, Ky., with the R.O.T.C.; Major Walter Boswell to Dillon, Ga.; Major G. C. Brant to Camp Vail, N.J.; Col. Lambert Jordan to Los Angeles, Calif.; Major John Burnett, to San Francisco; Capt. E. F. Collier to Pontiac, Va.; Col. Pelham Glassford to Camp Vail; Major W. T. Hannum to Waverly, Calif.; Majors Charles Hunt and Lowe McClure to Camp Knox, Ky.; Col. J. N. Munro to Lake City, Minn.; Col. Isaac Newell to Chicago; Major Ellery Niles to Dryden, Me.; Col. Thomas Osborn to Skylane, N.C.; Col. W. C. Powers, to Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C.; Col. Leonard Prunty to Bellevue, Kas.; Col. George Peron to Paris, France; Major Walter Prosser to Kansas City, Mo.; Col. Robert Van Horn to Dubuque, Ky.; Col. Matthew Thomsen to Fort Sheridan; Major Lewis Turtle to San Francisco; Major Lewis Watkins to Beaupre, Canada; Major Martin Wies to Washington, D.C.; Major Philip Worcester to Fort Hancock; Major Jacob Wuest to Cincinnati, Ohio; Col. Frank Keller to Camp Logan, Colo.; Col. F. E. Hopkins to New York. Col. and Mrs. Henry Burdin left last week for Colorado to spend the summer.

Mrs. Milo Corey, of Camp Benning, Ga., was the guest of honor on Saturday at a luncheon given by Mrs. Lee Bond. The guests from Fort Leavenworth included Mmes. Drum, Glade, Bundel, Taylor, Crosby and Phalen. Col. and Mmes. Corey, Phalen, Taylor and Mrs. F. W. Sibley were among the Service people who attended the dinner dance at the Leavenworth Country Club in Leavenworth on Saturday.

### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 9, 1921.

Miss Dorothy Wray, of St. Louis, daughter of Mr. Charles Wray, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne. Capt. and Mrs. A. R. MacKenzie are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son July 9 at their home here.

Major and Mrs. Tom Fox have returned from a motor trip to Mankato, Minn. Mrs. E. J. Haight, of New York, is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Walker. Major and Mrs. Louis P. Ford, of Washington, D.C., who spent a few days here, have returned to their home. Major Ford, Chief of Infantry office, was here on duty with the R.O.T.C.

The officers of the 49th Infantry entertained Friday evening with an informal dance. Miss Anna Smith, of New Haven, Conn., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. R. Watrous, wife of Major Watrous, C.A.C. Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Farish, Miss Marjorie Sturtevant, Miss Jury, of Minneapolis, Capt. Bird Little and G. E. Parker returned Monday from a fishing trip at Eagle Lake, Minn.

Mrs. G. W. Walker entertained Tuesday for the Afternoon Bridge Club. Guests of honor were Mrs. E. J. Haight, of New York, and Mrs. E. C. Watts, of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Parker, guests of their son, Capt. G. S. Parker, 49th Inf., have returned to their home in Iowa.

Mrs. L. T. Walker, of Minneapolis, wife of Major Walker, entertained Friday at luncheon in honor of her sister, Miss Ketcham, of Galveston, Miss Wray, of St. Louis, Mrs. William Freehoff, of Fort Crook, who are guests of Major and Mrs. Edward L. Sherburne, of this post; Miss Smith, of New Haven, Conn., who is the guest of Mrs. L. R. Watrous, this

post, and Mmes. Sturtevant, Sherburne, Feild, Ingalls and Watrous and Miss Marjorie Sturtevant, all of this garrison.

### SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., July 7, 1921.

Mrs. Henry N. Jenson, wife of Commander Jenson, entertained recently at her home in Coronado in honor of Mrs. H. R. Hughes and her sister, Miss Annette Gano, of Houston, Texas. Mmes. Charles H. Maddox, Roger Welles, Wallis Gearing and William F. Halsey assisted the hostess. The guests included many other Service ladies as well as residents of Coronado and San Diego. An automobile belonging to Col. Edwin Landon, commanding officer at Fort Rosecrans, in which he and his daughter were riding on the reservation recently, was struck by a mail automobile and overturned, throwing the Colonel and Miss Landon to the ground, neither, fortunately, sustaining serious injuries. The machine was almost a total loss.

The force of enlisted men at Rockwell Field, North Island, now used as a repair and supply depot for the 9th Corps Area, has been further reduced by the recent transfer of 500 enlisted men to posts in the East. About 700 airplanes are stored at the field at present. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Roger Welles, of Point Loma, were recent hosts at a dinner given at their quarters at the Naval Air Station, North Island, in honor of Comdr. Frank E. McCrary, the new commanding officer at the station, and Mrs. McCrary. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Shepler W. Fitz Gerald and Col. Landon.

In honor of the eighty-fifth birthday of Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury, Mrs. Gage gave a surprise party recently at their home on Point Loma, among the 150 guests being Admiral and Mrs. Welles, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, Gen. and Mrs. M. O. Terry and Lieut. Joseph Buchalter. Comdr. and Mrs. Ellis Lando have purchased a home on G street, Coronado, and will occupy it immediately, moving from their present residence on Second street.

### CAMP STOTSENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., June 10, 1921.

Mrs. Harold B. Gibson gave a surprise dinner party Saturday for Captain Gibson, the occasion being his birthday anniversary. In the center of the table was a loving cup filled with yellow flowers and maiden-hair fern, while at either end were white-shaded candles. Attractive place-cards were painted by Miss Susie Mann. There was a pretty birthday cake with twenty-eight candles. Those present were Major and Mrs. Otto Wagner, Capt. and Mrs. Gustave B. Guenther, Capt. and Mrs. Robland A. Iaker, Capt. Erskine Ashley Franklin, Capt. John W. Carroll and Lieut. Hugh B. Waddell.

Major and Mrs. Harold W. Jones, Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Poole, Jack and Billy Poole and Miss Lena J. Bauer arrived from China Monday on the transport Warren, returning to the post that same evening. Mrs. Poole served tea on Wednesday morning to a number of her friends, who called to welcome her back from China. Present were Mmes. Pendleton, Jones, Sima, Beddinger, Iaker, Midcap, Hurd, Lind-



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Colonel Talbot, of Manila, spent Thursday, Friday and Saturday here on an inspection trip. He was the guest of Col. and Mrs. A. S. Pendleton. Lieut. Edwin Johnson had supper and bridge Saturday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. B. Going. Capt. and Mrs. Richard Broden Trimble were hosts at a luncheon Sunday for Mrs. Shelby Jett and Capt.

Capt. and Mrs. George G. Ball and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. S. Pendleton had supper and bridge Saturday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. B. Going. Capt. and Mrs. Irwin B. March returned from a two weeks' stay at Baguio on Wednesday.

Colonel Talbot, of Manila, spent Thursday, Friday and Saturday here on an inspection trip. He was the guest of Col. and Mrs. A. S. Pendleton. Lieut. Edwin Johnson was host at a chop suey dinner at San Fernando Thursday for Major and Mrs. E. H. Hicks, Miss Hicks and Major and Mrs. Ide. Capt. and Mrs. Richard Broden Trimble were hosts at a luncheon Sunday for Mrs. Shelby Jett and Capt. Robert McD. Graham.

Dinners of the week include one by Col. and Mrs. Edward Anderson for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. D. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Clark; Capt. and Mrs. Merritt N. Greene for Brig. Gen. Charles Treat and Capt. and Mrs. George Gill Ball; Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Iaker for Capt. E. A. Franklin, J. W. Carroll and R. M. McD. Graham; Capt. and Mrs. Gustave B. Guenther for Capt. and Mrs. Iaker; Lieut. and Mrs. Maurice Hicks for Miss Beacraft and Capt. R. M. McD. Graham; Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Ballard for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison, later entertaining Miss Beatrice McClarty, Lieuts. F. V. Bockey, H. M. Alexander and H. B. Waddell, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. S. Pendleton entertained at dinner for Colonel Talbot, Major and Mrs. I. B. March and Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Sims; Major and Mrs. Otto Wagner for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Ballard for Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Clark; Miss Beatrice McClarty and Lieut. F. V. Bockey.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Selwyn D. Smith were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. George Slinkey; Capt. Robert McD. Graham and Miss Sybil Pendleton of Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Sims; Capt. and Mrs. Sims of Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Iaker. Mrs. Donald S. Perry was a dinner guest of Lieut. Byron Davies and mother, Mrs. Davies.

At the polo tea Sunday Mrs. Donald D. Demarest presided at the tea table, assisted by Mrs. Sabini and Mrs. Oscar A. Axelson.

Troop C gave an elaborate dinner Monday noon at the barracks dining hall. The room was artistically decorated with banana leaves and fire bush and a quartette sang a number of selections during the meal. Besides the troop commander, Capt. Robert McD. Graham, the officers and ladies present were Col. and Mrs. Edward Anderson, Major George W. Slinkey, Capt. and Mrs. Rohland A. Iaker and Mrs. Shelby Jett.